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The King Who Defied the Kaiser

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

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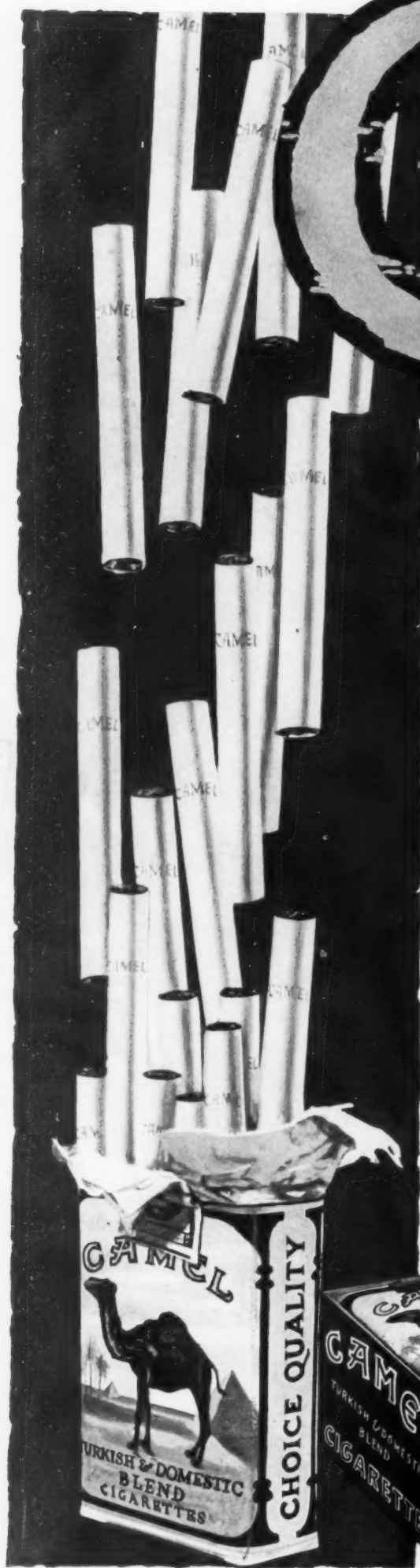
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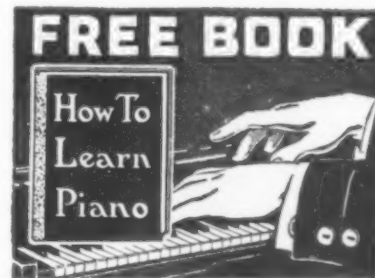


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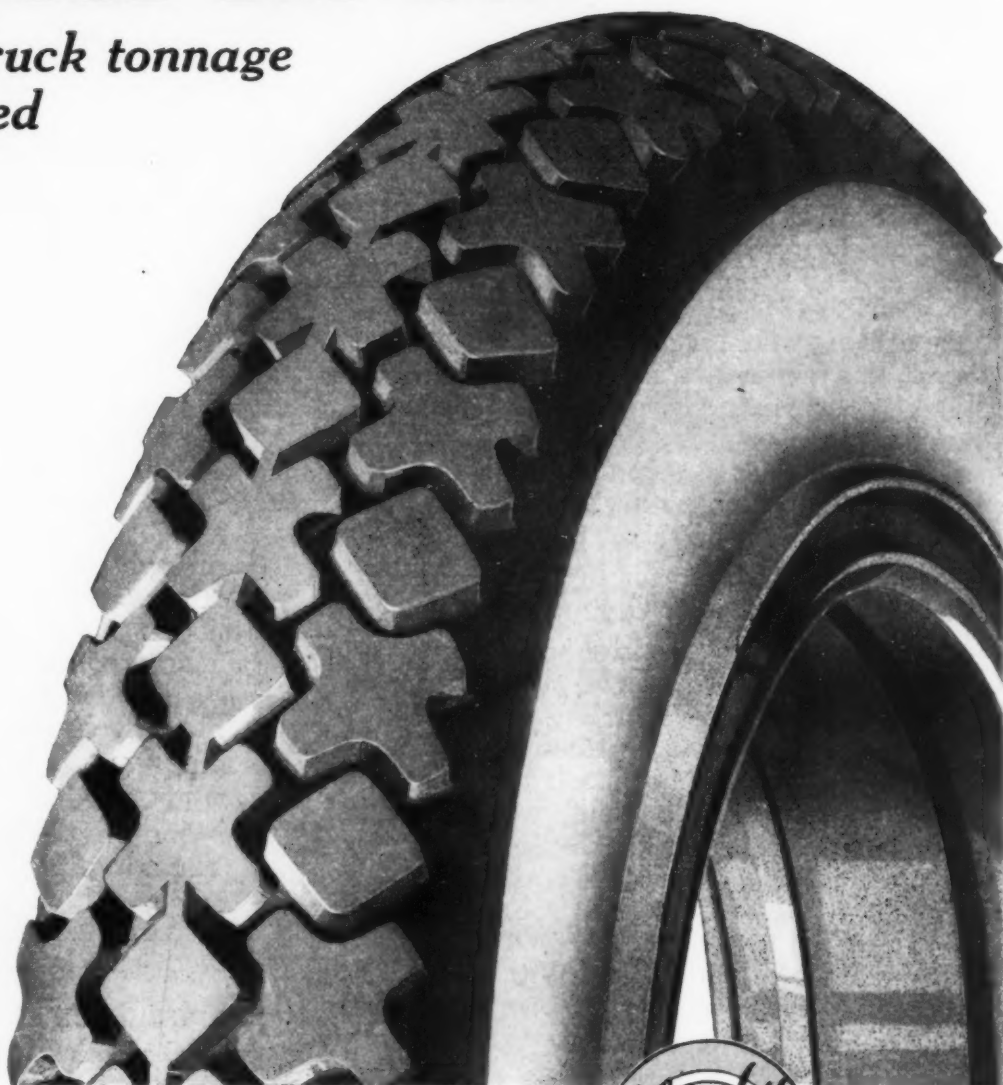
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The King Who Defied the Kaiser

A Supreme Moment When the Fate of the World Hung in the Balance

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

NOW and then it happens that the sun rises upon a day of great decisions, decisions which eternally fix the destiny of nations and which may even forever change the currents of all human history; now and then it happens also that the fateful decision is to be made by an obscure man who has never before been listed among the lords of high decisions. Sunday, the second of August, 1914, was one of these momentous days; Albert, King of the Belgians, was the man.

The basic facts, perfectly clear then and never more sharply defined than now, were these: The massed legions of the German and Austrian empires were straining at the leashes held in the iron hand of Europe's war-lord; on the morrow they would be at the throats of Serbia, Russia and France. It was the fervent hope of Berlin and Vienna that Great Britain—most hated and most feared of all—would maintain an attitude of armed neutrality. America and the rest of the world were too far away to be worried about.

It was a military necessity of the first importance that France should be crushed—crushed so completely and so quickly that the tragedy would be over before a startled world knew what was happening. With Paris as German headquarters and the great ports of France as bases for submarines and Zeppelins, the dominion of the Hohenzollerns over all of Europe was absolutely assured—and there were Hohenzollerns enough to furnish satraps for all of the coveted thrones of the proposed world-empire of the Teutons.

The utter crushing of the French—do not we all see it clearly now?—was only a matter of days if the blow could be struck without the delay that would be required to batter down the strongly fortified frontier of France westward of the Rhine. The French could not hope to breast the tidal wave if it should unexpectedly and with all its force break from the north instead of from the east. To the Teuton high command, sitting around the map of Europe on that fateful Sunday, the problem presented no serious difficulty. Their military road to Paris must run across the southeastern corner of Belgium, via Liège and Namur.

But Belgium was a neutral nation and had given not a shadow of an excuse for an armed invasion. Moreover the seals of the kingdoms of Prussia and of Austria had been solemnly affixed to the Treaty of 1839 as guarantors of the inviolability of Belgian soil. No other country in Europe seemed more completely immune against invasion.

Nevertheless, at seven o'clock in the evening of that fateful Sunday, the Belgian Government was officially notified that circumstances made it a military necessity for German troops to technically violate Belgian neutrality, and Germany "would feel the deepest regret if Belgium should regard this as an act of hostility." On the other hand, "if Belgium should maintain an attitude of friendly neutrality toward Germany," its integrity and independence at the end of the war would be assured, all Belgian territory would be evacuated, and reparation made for all damages. However, if Belgium should oppose the advance of German troops toward the defenseless northern frontier of France, "Germany must regretfully consider Belgium an enemy." Twelve hours were given Belgium for reply.

When King Albert hurriedly summoned his councillors in Brussels that night, he could not fail to foresee what would happen to his people and to his throne if the iron will of the German Kaiser should be resisted. As the



Certainly we should have been much more anxious to see Monday's newspapers had we known that to this young ruler had been committed a decision that would that night change history for us as well as for all of Europe.

German Minister to Belgium expressed it. It would be "like laying a baby in front of a locomotive." If Albert should weakly yield to the Hohenzollern's necessity, at the risk of staining his own name with eternal infamy, he could at least plead as an excuse his own military necessity of preserving his little kingdom from devastation. If, on the other hand, he should defy the German Kaiser and hurl the little Belgian army against the invading Huns, the utmost to be expected was that France might gain time enough to save itself from the deluge before Belgium should be wiped from the map of Europe. Albert's throne would go with it.

Furthermore, Albert's decision, whatever it might be, would undoubtedly settle that very night the question

whether England would enter the coming conflict in time to save France. Great Britain also was one of the guarantors of the neutrality of Belgium, and it was an open secret that British troops would probably start across the Channel the moment the spiked helmets of Germany crossed the Belgian frontier. We all know that the prompt entrance of Great Britain into the war and the dogged rear-guard actions fought by a few of its heroic battalions were what saved France from destruction in that first German drive. The war would have ended as quickly as it began. Knowing all this, it is easy to see that the young King of the Belgians actually held the fate of all Europe in his hands that night. Though it was not so easy then to foresee, his decision would indirectly but eventually involve the United States also and cost us more billions than we ever dreamed of appropriating and the lives of 50,000 of our best men.

To us, on that eventful Sunday, Albert, King of the Belgians, was but a commonplace personage about whom most of us knew little and cared less. We had heard much about his uncle, old King Leopold, but what we had heard caused us no grief when he dropped from the stage of European affairs. As for his successor, Albert was to us merely a good-looking young functionary who had never done anything noteworthy, good or evil, and who would probably maintain that record indefinitely. Certainly we should have been much more anxious to see Monday's newspapers had we known that to this young ruler had been committed a decision that would that night change history for us as well as for all of Europe.

Punctually at seven o'clock Monday morning, Albert's reply to Wilhelm of Berlin was ready. It is a noble document, worthy of long preservation. Its substance was that the Belgian Government, should it accept the proposals submitted to it, by Germany, would sacrifice its honor as a nation and shrink from its duty toward Europe. The die was cast!

Brand Whitlock, then American ambassador at Brussels, has preserved for us a vivid picture of the dramatic scene that took place when King Albert appeared that Monday morning in the Belgian Parliament for ratification of what he had just done. Dressed in the field uniform of a lieutenant-general, he stepped quickly and firmly to the tribunal, gave the Deputies a military salute and drew from his pocket a few pieces of paper. In a clear, unflinching voice, with the little Crown Prince looking up at him wonderingly, Albert of Belgium read his message and threw his gauntlet into the armed camp of Europe.

"I ask you, gentlemen," he said, after the briefest salutation, "if you are unalterably determined to maintain intact the sacred heritage of our ancestors?"

With one voice, the joint assembly announced its ratification of the young King's decision to preserve the nation's integrity and honor, regardless of all consequences.

There was little more to be said, and the King said little. "I have faith in our destiny," he concluded. "A nation which rises to its own defense has the respect of

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EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

The Crisis!

THIS country has opened before it an era of prosperity unexampled in all its history. Whether it shall enter upon this era or not, depends upon the kind of leadership it shall have at this critical moment.

To prosper, it must have the leadership of its best brains and widest experience stimulating its men of high character and patriotic purpose.

Every other great crisis has brought the man of the hour to meet it. Thus far, in this crisis of the world's history, as affecting our interests at home and abroad, the leader has not appeared.

At the time of the coal strike, the power and personality of President Roosevelt was felt. It saved a situation of great peril.

At the time of the serious complication with Great Britain over the Venezuelan affair, President Cleveland met the crisis with a strong, American declaration that put an end to the uncertainty on both sides of the water and hastened a satisfactory solution of the trouble.

The nation looks to Washington now for leadership. The trouble is there. The people know it.

Out of this crisis will the strong, courageous, independent patriotic leader appear? In the light of history, we have every reason to believe that he will.

The destinies of the nation have been too long in the hands of partisans and not of patriots. The call is for something higher and better.

It is time for wisdom, sagacity, and the leadership that only an unselfish patriot can give. Is it too much to hope that out of the turmoil, such leadership will appear?

We hope not.

The Public Comes First

IN every strike there is a third party—the great public. It is never consulted when a strike is called. Often it is ignored by the press. Always it has been the greatest sufferer.

The epidemic of 3000 strikes, which has swept the country since the armistice, has accomplished one thing not upon the program—it has aroused the public. The public has not made much noise, but the politicians have discovered that it embraces more votes than both of the other parties in industrial disputes, and that when aroused, it is the biggest factor in any election.

The *New York World* very pertinently points out that the Boston police struck not against commissioner, mayor or governor, but "against the community itself." Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts was absolutely unassailable when he declared, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime."

President Wilson was guilty of no exaggeration when he said that "a strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving that city at the mercy of an army of thugs, is a crime against civilization." So unanimously did the public stand behind the governor and police commissioner at Boston that conservative labor leaders used their influence to have the strike called off. Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, referring to the fact that rioting had subsided only after the appeal of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared "the little finger of Mr. Gompers has proved as thick as the loins of the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

According to Louis Seibold, a reliable political correspondent of the *New York World*, President Wilson told a delegation of radical labor leaders at Seattle that "he did not propose to countenance the control of Government affairs by any special interest, whether it was labor or capital." These are good words, and we hope the President will stand by them.

Representative Cooper of Ohio, for twenty years a railroad worker, and still holding membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, speaking of the striking Boston policemen, said:

It is the most disgraceful condition that could occur in a civilized community for men who are sworn in to enforce the law to strike, and leave the city to the mercy of a howling irresponsible mob. I fear it will react in a thousand ways against organized labor throughout the country, and I cannot help but believe that such a condition is not encouraged by the better class of workmen or their leaders, but that it is being inspired by those who would overthrow our form of government and establish a sovietized bolsheviki system like that in Russia. As one who has the interest of the workmen at heart, being one of them, I appeal to the better class of organized labor

Freedom!

By JUDGE E. H. GARY

THE "closed shop" means that no man can obtain employment in that shop, except through and on the terms and conditions imposed by the labor unions. He is compelled to join the union and to submit to the dictation of its leader before he can enter the place of business. If he joins the union he is then restricted by its leader as to place of work, hours of work (and therefore amount of compensation), and advancement in position, regardless of merit; and sometimes, by the dictum of the union leader, called out and prevented from working for days or weeks, although he has no real grievance, and he and his family are suffering from want of the necessities of life. In short, he is subjected to the arbitrary direction of the leader, and his personal independence is gone. Personal ambition to succeed and prosper is stifled. This country will not stand for the closed "shop." It cannot afford it. In the light of experience, we know it would signify decreased production, increased cost of living, and initiative, development and enterprise dwarfed. **It would be the beginning of industrial decay, and an injustice to the workmen themselves, who prosper only when industry succeeds.**

to use their better judgment and do all in their power to offset this radical movement.

Labor leaders are beginning to see that the strike mania has injured labor through alienation of the public. Max Hayes, a radical leader and editor of a labor weekly, the *Cleveland Citizen*, deprecates the calling of a general strike because it "entails a vast amount of suffering to large numbers of workers, and to the public in a more or less degree." This is in line with the appeal of Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "to put the word brother back into the brotherhood of man," and with the resolution of the Midvale Steel workers "that the persistent and unceasing demand of workmen employed in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage, in order to meet the present high cost of living is uneconomic and unwise, and should not be encouraged."

The time is ripe for an armistice between industry and labor, in line with the proposal of President Mason of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Mason suggests that a truce be put into force and maintained until the President of the United States shall have declared the period of industrial readjustment at an end, and that the President create, with the cooperation of organized labor and organized industry, a National Industrial Adjustment Board to provide "inescapable means of arbitration" in industrial disputes.

Indestructible Identity

THERE are always a number of life problems that seem unsolvable; paramount among these is the question of a life beyond the grave.

No matter how low the mental scale of a people, we always find some hope of a future harmony. It may be heaven; it may be nirvana; or paradise. The very fact of human existence seems to carry with it, as a definite heritage of the race, the more or less well-grounded belief that there is another existence upon some other earth.

The persistence of identity is after all the hope of all men. To insure some measure of this we find enduring monuments of steel and stone. The consciousness that is enabled to say of itself "I am" refuses in all peoples to positively recognize that a time may come when it will be incapable of such a declaration. Thus, if personal identity is of an enduring nature it must be so because that Cause from which it sprung is eternal in its nature, and upon that premise, rests practically our spiritual culture.

One does not look to George Bernard Shaw for aught but radicalism; and one need not expect from a churchman else than conviction of his churchly belief, in the symposium on the subject which opens in this issue, but we have them all, those men and women who will have thought deeply and sincerely of what the future holds for them. Whether they be peer or self-made is of little importance save that the inquiry shall touch all the varying strata of the human machine.

We either hold to our indestructible identity through-out eternity, or we believe that like the animal or the clod, we tread but a brief, uncertain measure here, and sink back to that nothingness from which comes the carnal belief that poses as the Thing itself.

The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 562. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 2881 votes have been cast.

COMPROMISER! When the President gave ear to the labor agitator and interfered with the decisions of the courts of California in the Mooney case, he laid himself open to the riotous reception he received recently from I. W. W. elements at Seattle. This radical group demanded and received an audience with the President, incidentally compelling Admiral Rodman and some fifty naval officers to wait until they got through, and among their grievances listed the imprisonment of Debs, Mooney and Billings. The Red element in labor never got any sympathy from Mayor Ole Hanson, but the fact that the Administration had interfered and sought a compromise in the infamous Mooney case emboldened the radicals to lay their grievances before the President. Mr. Wilson has denounced the strike of the Boston police as "a crime against civilization." We venture to suggest that he would not have been approached by the Reds of Seattle, if he had characterized Mooney, the bomb-thrower, in the same sort of language which he richly deserved.

PUBLICITY! "A periodical succeeds only in direct proportion as the articles it publishes interests its readers." This was one of the thoughtful statements in an address delivered by James I. Clarke, Manager of the Service Department of the New York National Bank of Commerce at the annual convention of the Financial Advertisers' Association in New Orleans recently. Speaking as a representative publicity man, Mr. Clarke emphasized truth that news value is the test of publicity, and that anything really worth offering to newspapers and other publications must have news value, or it isn't worth offering and that as soon as an item ceases to contain news value, it begins to become advertising, and should be paid. Mr. Clarke holds that legitimate publicity concerning a financial institution must embrace strictly news items such as an increase in surplus or capital, articles and speeches valuable to other practical workers in finance and banking, statistical studies referring to trade conditions, or anything that deals with the general business situation. This is a very fair presentation of the matter and the first of its character that we have seen. The great gathering gave Mr. Clarke his opportunity to enlighten his hearers, and he took good advantage of it.

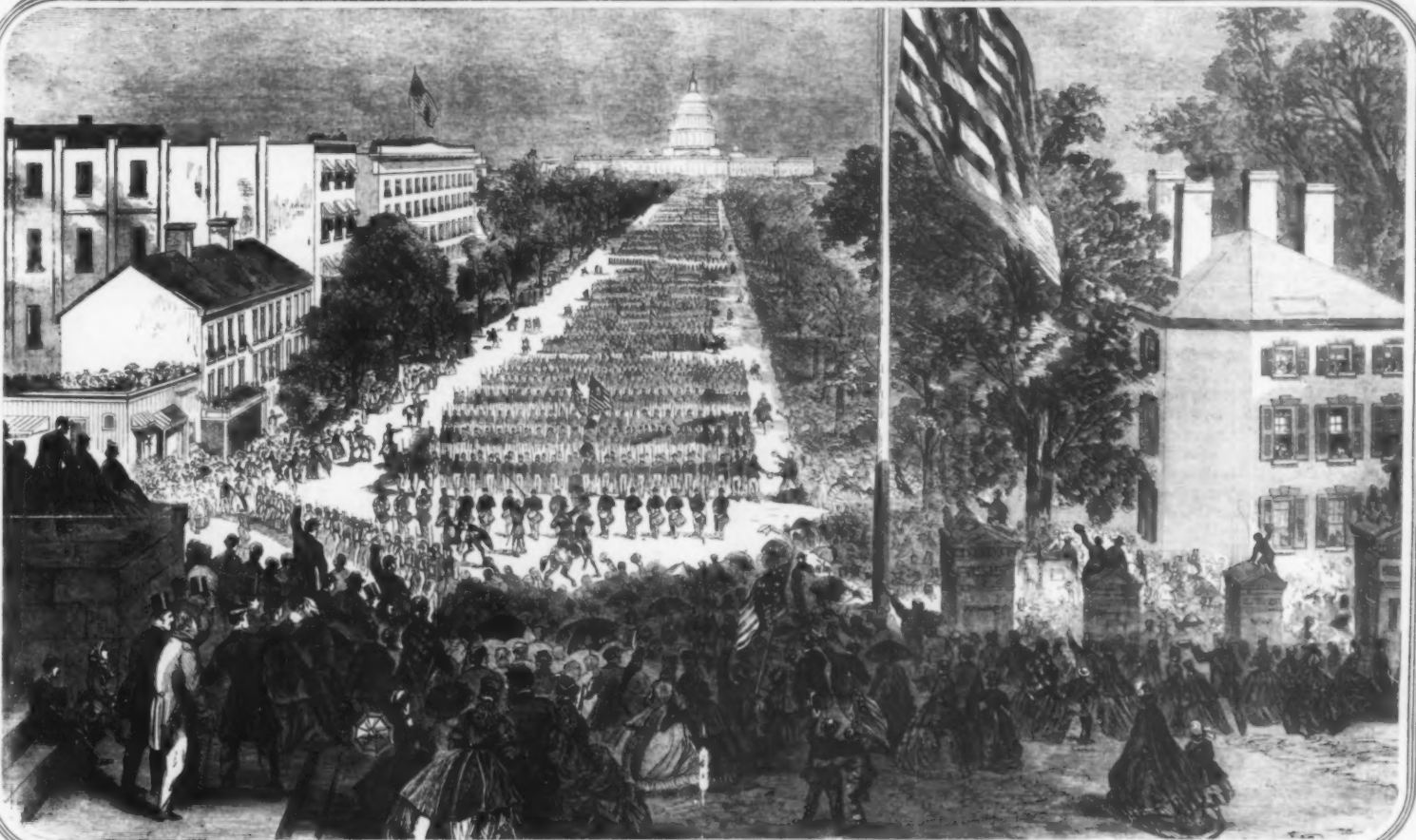
COMMENDABLE! One outstanding fact speaking highly for the present Congress is that in the first thirty-eight days of the special session it passed all the important appropriation bills which the Sixty-fifth Congress failed to enact at the regular three months' session. It also adopted the Woman's Suffrage amendment, the bill ending Government control of telegraphs and telephones, and a bill appropriating \$6,000,000 for rehabilitating disabled soldiers and sailors. Another very commendable thing, the new Congress cut \$1,500,000,000 from the amounts called for in the measures which fell through last year. This was made known in a forceful statement by Mr. Mondell, the Republican floor leader in the present House. Mr. Kitchin, the Democratic ex-floor leader, tried to refute Mr. Mondell's assertions regarding the money saved. He insisted that the decreases in the appropriations were made possible by the unforeseen reduction of the army and navy, and that had the sums asked by the Administration been appropriated only so much would have been spent as was absolutely necessary. He maintained, therefore, that no actual saving had been effected. Mr. Mondell, however, asked him why the Administration agents had urged the Senate to restore the sums lopped off by the House. But to this Mr. Kitchin had no answer to make. Facts are sometimes stubborn things. It is an additional ground for public satisfaction with Congress that the appropriations to carry on the Government this year, though aggregating over \$7,000,000,000, are nearly \$2,000,000,000 less than they were last year. This is a very distinct demonstration of the value of peace. The nation is beginning to lay aside some of its most pressing financial burdens.

When Pershing and Grant Led Their Men Through Washington



The mighty 1st Division and "Pershing's Own" Regiment bringing the history of our A. E. F. to a glorious close in the final parade down Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, where Grant's victorious veterans

marched 54 years ago. After leading his men down the Avenue, General Pershing joined Vice-President Marshall and the other official reviewers at the White House stand and watched his fighting men march by.



The scene on Pennsylvania Avenue in '65 when Grant, Sherman and President Johnson reviewed the "Boys in Blue," as seen by one of this magazine's artists and sketched for a *LESLIE'S* of that early date. On

May 23, Meade's famous Army of the Potomac paraded, and the following day Sherman's veterans passed before the reviewers, standing on the same spot from which Pershing viewed his khaki-clad men.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



General Pershing receiving the thanks of Congress and expressing his appreciation of its hearty support in organizing and maintaining the great United States army of victory.

Congress Honors Pershing

ON September 18th, the United States Senate and the House of Representatives met in joint assembly to extend to General Pershing the thanks of the nation. The resolution was presented by Speaker Clark, in a glowing eulogy in which he referred to the commander as "the greatest living Missourian." In replying, General Pershing said: "To you, gentlemen of the Congress, we owe the existence and maintenance of our armies in the field. You appropriated the fabulous sums required for military purposes. You made possible the organization and operation by which victory was achieved."

In accordance with his unvarying custom, he devoted a large part of his address to praise of the men who had fought under or with him. "The burdens that fell to the lot of our soldiers," he said, "have been heavy and the way beset by many obstacles, but faith in the righteousness of our cause and trust in Almighty God have given us courage and inspiration. The trials of battle demanded Spartan endurance and the utmost self-sacrifice. Never have men faced a more difficult task nor borne greater hardship, and never have troops shown a finer spirit of willingness or more resolute purpose."

General Pershing has the distinction of being the only Commander-in-Chief of the American armies since the days of Washington, who has been in supreme command continuously throughout a war. During



King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, who allied his kingdom with Germany and lost his throne. Bulgaria must pay \$450,000,000 and make many territorial concessions.

the Civil War there were frequent changes. Grant's first order as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States not being issued until March 17, 1864. The war with Spain was conducted mainly from Washington, with its different campaigns directed by commanding generals who reported to the War Department. It is also noteworthy that from the date of the announcement that General Pershing had been chosen for the supreme command of our armies, up to the present time there has never been any criticism of importance filed against him.

Bulgaria Gets Its Bill

WHEN Ferdinand, King of Bulgaria (formerly a lieutenant in the Austrian army), threw the fighting and economic forces of his kingdom into the world-war on the side of the German Kaiser, there was good reason to believe that his reward would be the accession of large slices of adjacent territory when peace should come. But the fate of war decreed otherwise. Ferdinand lost his throne and Bulgaria has now received from the Allies the itemized bill which the kingdom must pay as the price of its friendship for the Hun. It must reduce its army to 20,000 men; surrender its entire navy; recognize Yugoslavia and return all loot; cede western Thrace to the Allies; change its frontier in four places in favor of Serbia and pay for Serbian coal; renounce the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest; and pay an indemnity of \$450,000,000 in gold, in instalments running thirty-seven years.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



The Gulf waves breaking against the massive sea-wall of Galveston, which was saved from another great disaster by this bulwark. The storm wrought its greatest fury on Corpus Christi, Texas, where hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property were lost before aid could be given.

Texas Coastline Frightfully Devastated

ON September 14th, one of the worst storms in recent times broke on the Texas coast. At Galveston the wind had a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour, and the business part of the city was quickly flooded with three feet of water. The city was saved from great destruction of property and life by its sea-wall, which had been built to meet such emergencies. The bulwark successfully resisted the onslaught of the waves, which broke against it with tremendous force. Corpus Christi, Rockport and vicinity were the greatest sufferers from the storm. The loss of life was very heavy, the estimate running from 300 to 500 lives, and the property loss may have exceeded \$15,000,000. The heavy rain which followed the hurricane greatly interfered with the work of rescue and relief. Martial law was proclaimed on the 10th, and systematic efforts to relieve the distress were in operation. Train-loads of army rations, fuel and clothing were rushed into the stricken district and distributed under military supervision. According to Mayor Boone, of Corpus Christi, 4,000 people were rendered homeless by the storm and thrown upon the generosity of Texas and other States.

Novel Way of Collecting Car Fares

A NEW system of collecting street-car fares was recently inaugurated by the lines which carry most of the commuters from New York City to and from their homes in Newark, Paterson and other New Jersey cities. All passengers were required to enter by the front door, the motorman passing out tickets to them as they did so; when the passengers wished to leave the car, they were to hand the tickets to the conductor, who figured out the amount of their fare according to a zone system, charging them three cents for the first zone and two cents for each additional zone. When the correct fare had been paid to the conductor, the passenger could leave the car. The installation of the system was followed by the wildest disorder. The system being new, there was much delay on account of the necessity for the conductors to figure up the fare of each individual, collect it, and make change. Many of the passengers were so incensed by the



Wreckage of street-cars in Camden, N. J., where rowdiness prevailed as the result of the traction company's introduction of a new "Pay-as-you-leave" system of collecting fares, which at first delayed passengers in leaving.



The new \$1,000,000 laboratories of the United States Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, recently dedicated with impressive ceremonies. It is the realization of the vision of the late J. A. Holmes, the first Director of the Bureau. The laboratories will be of immense value to the whole mining industry of America.

delay that they broke car windows, rushed from the cars without paying, and even assaulted some of the conductors. After the disorderly scenes had continued for several days, 1,400 deputy sheriffs were sworn in to protect the service against rioters, who were not only destroying property but also threatening the lives of motormen and conductors.

Where Gas Masks Are Tested

THE recent dedication of the beautiful laboratory buildings of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, at Pittsburgh, was a notable event in the history of mining, and was therefore honored by the presence of many notable officials of the State and Nation. The station will be under the supervision of E. A. Hollbrook as superintendent, and a large staff of experts will work under his direction. The scope of the experiments which will be carried on in the laboratories is shown by the number of sections (each with a separate staff) which have been organized. In addition to the Administrative Section, there are sections allotted to the following mining and metallurgical activities: Explosives, Mining, Chemistry, Electricity, Mine Safety and Fuels. The magnificent laboratories are the fruition of the earnest work of the late Dr. J. A. Holmes, who organized this class of work under the auspices of the U. S. Geological Survey and became the first Director of the Bureau of Mines.

Dr. Holmes had much to do with the modern development of life-saving equipment for use in mine disasters and also with the introduction of measures to prevent the recurrence of such disasters. The new Pittsburgh Station now has a special Gas Laboratory equipped to analyze samples of mine atmospheres from any part of the country, and these analyses are useful in bringing about more healthful working conditions as well as in minimizing the danger from explosions. At the beginning of the war, the gas laboratory was used exclusively for war gas investigations and the first gas masks made in this country were tested there. Since the war the laboratory has been testing out the various types of army masks with a view to their use in mines and smelters. Its tests have revealed the limitations of various masks and thereby restricted their use.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

A Bullitt Explosion!

A YOUNG attaché of the American Peace Commission, Wm. C. Bullitt by name, recently appeared as a witness before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and caused a sensation by reading from his memorandum book alleged conversations in Paris with Secretary of State Lansing and others. Secretary Lansing was quoted as having said that many parts of the Treaty were very bad, that the League of Nations was entirely useless and that if the American people really understood the Treaty it would not be ratified in its present form. Mr. Bullitt's statement was brought to Secretary Lansing's attention but Mr. Lansing declined to make any denial or affirmation of the statements. Both England and France have commented extensively on the incident, Lloyd-George calling his statement "a tissue of lies." The most caustic comment of all has been devoted to criticism of the President for lack of discretion in appointing to confidential positions of responsibility and trust (in connection with the Peace Commission) irresponsible and radical young men. Mr. Bullitt was sent to Russia on a special mission, despite the



Wm. C. Bullitt, attaché of the Peace Commission, who electrified Congress with his statement that Secretary Lansing had told him that he considered many parts of the Treaty thoroughly bad.

Secretary of State Lansing, who announced that he "would not dignify Mr. Bullitt's charges with a reply," but would "allow the people to form their own judgment."

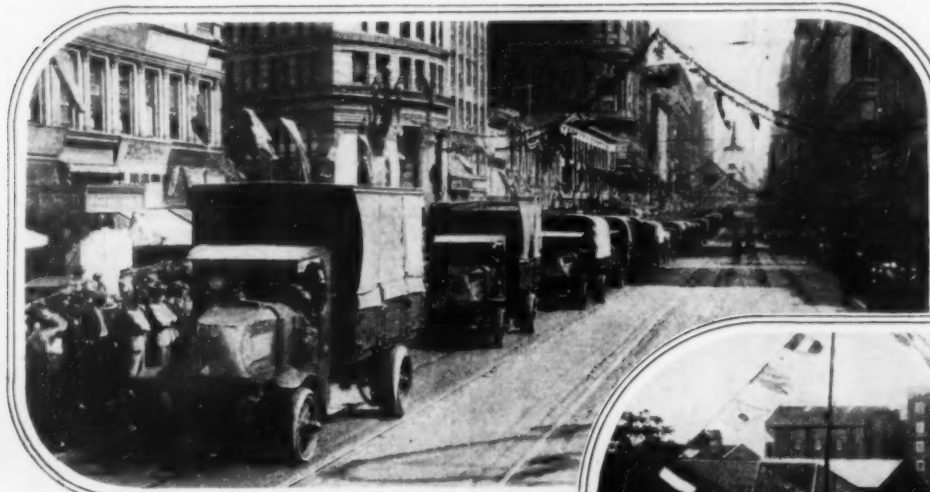
commercial trucks. It has already been proved that in time of war, railroads are inadequate to handle the traffic, and motor-truck trains similar to this would be used on all our important highways. Fortunately, the Townsend Bill (now before Congress) calls for the construction of several trunk highways which will vastly increase the mobility of our Army and the efficiency of our transport system.

The "Deutschland"

SINCE the starting arrival off the Virginia coast of the "Deutschland," the first U-boat to cross the Atlantic, that daring submarine has been the theme of sea stories rivaling those connected with the fabulous "Flying Dutchman." Again and again it was reported captured by the British, it even being claimed that more than one submarine of the same type and bearing the same name were in the nets of the British Navy. Nearly all of the reports concerning the real fate of the "Deutschland" have been denied, officially or otherwise, but it is significant that the submarine shown above is on actual exhibition at Yarmouth, England.

Carranza

THE assembling of the Mexican Congress and the five hours' speech delivered to it by President Carranza, who presided while his address was being read, have not attracted worldwide attention or comment. Anything that the Carranza Government may do or decline to do is habitually regarded by a part of the world as unimportant, by another part as being insincere, and by still another part as being merely another act in a vaudeville performance. One statement recently credited to Carranza, however, has attracted instant attention. He is reported to have said that he will under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election. Should such an intention be carried into effect, President Carranza will be the only Mexican ruler of modern times to volun-

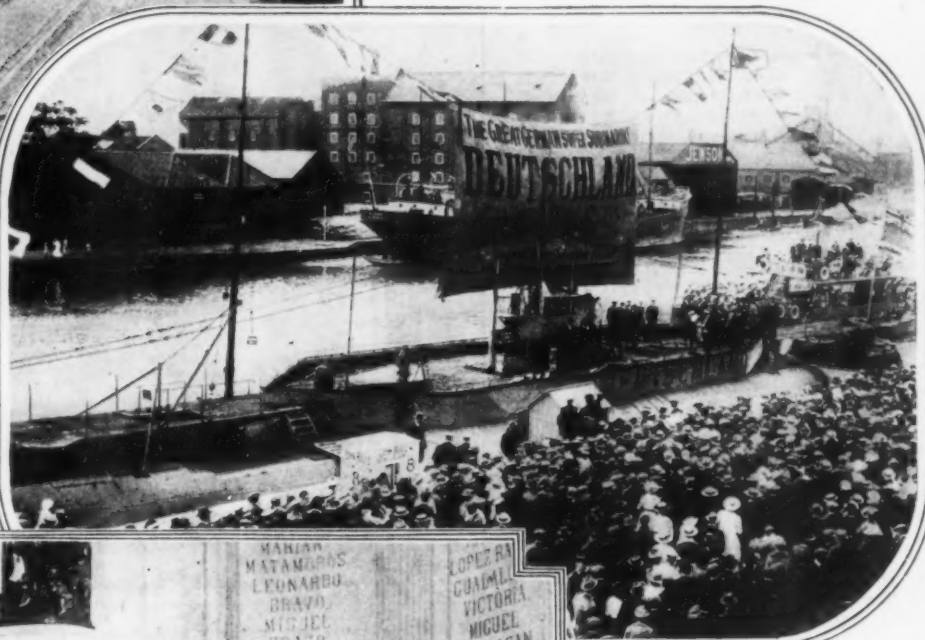


The Army Truck Convoy of 72 trucks passing up Market Street, San Francisco, at the end of a 3,000-mile trip which required 62 days. The convoy is credited with breaking through 100 bridges, 47 of which were in Wyoming.

claim that he was at heart himself a Bolshevik. The testimony before the Senate Committee was expected to disturb the harmonious relations existing between the President and the Secretary of State. In commenting on the incident, so far as its international character is concerned, the morning *Post* of London says: "The things that he has been revealing are the sort of things that, as a rule, only come to a journalist's knowledge in private confidence. Mr. Wilson would seem to have picked the wrong person when he took this explosive journalist into the employ of the mission and began to send him about on secret errands. A journalist who is treated in this way has no business to explode. It is against the first laws of the game and many performances of the same order would send journalism into ex-communication."

A New Transcontinental Caravan

ONE of the most expensive army recruiting campaigns ever undertaken was completed when the truck train of 72 vehicles, operated by the Motor Transport Corps, finished its 3,100 mile transcontinental trip in San Francisco, 62 days after it started from Washington, D. C. The caravan was manned entirely by officers and men of the Motor Transport Corps and, in order to test the self-sustaining qualities of the modern truck, no outside help was enlisted throughout the trip. The convoy included tank trucks, commissary trucks, repair trucks and also engineers' trucks for strengthening many of the bridges along the Lincoln Highway, which was the route followed. One of the most striking demonstrations afforded by this caravan was our total lack of a transcontinental highway having bridges of sufficient strength to carry a train of Army or



The German submarine "Deutschland," which startled the world by arriving at an American port in 1916, now on exhibition at Yarmouth, England. Its fate has been the subject of much speculation.



President Carranza (seated in the high-backed chair) presiding over the opening of the 1919 session of the Mexican Congress, while his message to the assembly (five hours long) was being read. Carranza is reported to have announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

tarily relinquish his office. Madero, who succeeded the masterful Diaz, began to reign on November 6, 1911, and was gathered unto his fathers in February, 1913. General Huerta, who reigned in his stead, was forced out of office in July, 1915. Chief Justice Carbajal, who acted as a stop-gap, resigned about a month later in favor of Carranza. In length of reign, therefore, Carranza ranks next to Diaz. In the meantime there has been no announcement that Francisco Villa, who has long been ruling a large part of Mexico by force of arms, has any intention of abdicating.

"Fire on Me!" Cried d'Annunzio

Special Photographs by JAMES H. HARE and LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Photographers.

Gabriele d'Annunzio

AT various times during the war, the spectacular figure of Italy's great poet, the idolized d'Annunzio, has appeared in the spotlight. He was one of the persuasive influences that helped to throw the weight of Italy into the balance with the other Allies, for he has the genius of oratory as well as that of literature. When Italy entered the war, d'Annunzio went also and quickly rose to lofty heights of new fame by his daring as an Italian aviator. Other popular idols of the Italians fell from their pedestals but d'Annunzio remained. It had been prearranged that Fiume would be ceded to Italy as one of the rewards bestowed by the Treaty of Peace, but the Supreme Council of the Allies decreed otherwise. The decision aroused the most intense indignation throughout Italy and was passionately denounced by d'Annunzio and others, who refused to see Italy robbed of what they considered the legitimate fruits of victory. All other means having failed, he conceived and carried out with consummate daring and secrecy the plan of invading Fiume at the head of a small army of volunteers. The troops representing the Allies (the United States not being represented) were quietly



JAMES H. HARE
Gabriele d'Annunzio, the idolized poet and war hero of the Italians, whose sensational entry into Fiume at the head of 2,300 troops, drove out the Allied-troops on guard, and virtually defied not only the armies of Italy but the Supreme Council of the Allies as well. He is here shown preparing for an airplane flight.



LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND
General Badoglio, the Italian Deputy Chief of Staff of the army of occupation in Dalmatia, who was sent to Fiume by the Italian Government with full powers to deal with the unusually delicate situation. He was careful to avoid any drastic action that would lead to unnecessary bloodshed.

orders of their officers and this was taken to indicate that the national army might ally itself with the rebellious d'Annunzio.



L. S. MONAL COHEN
General di Robilant (on the left) was sent at the head of a large Italian army to disarm d'Annunzio and his little army and restore the *status quo* in Fiume. He was compelled to report that the detachment sent for this purpose had failed, owing to mutiny on the part of the regular army. "Fire on me!" was d'Annunzio's cry to the advancing troops. (The General is here shown in conversation with Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs.)

withdrawn by their commanders and d'Annunzio took possession of the city and issued a proclamation that it was thereby annexed to Italy. The impulsive act fired Italy with enthusiasm but caused the Italian Government the gravest concern on account of its international character. The gravity of the situation was intensified by the further fact that troops sent by the Government to disarm d'Annunzio and his men refused to obey the



JAMES H. HARE
Gabriele d'Annunzio, as he smilingly appeared when receiving a decoration from King Victor Emmanuel, in recognition of his daring as an aviator in the service of his country. His heroism and patriotism are as unquestionable as his poetic genius, which is recognized as of the highest order.



LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND
Signor Nitti (with the cane), the Italian Premier, who strongly disapproved of what he termed the misguided impulse of d'Annunzio and issued orders for the immediate suppression of the revolt. This vigorous action brought him into disfavor with many of the partisans of Captain d'Annunzio throughout the kingdom.

The United States is blamed by the Italians for this embarrassing situation. They claim that the final settlement of the whole Fiume question has been delayed by President Wilson. They say that England, France and Italy have agreed upon a definite plan for the final settlement of the Fiume controversy and that it awaits only the sanction of President Wilson. Meanwhile the American Government was "reporting progress" on the Fiume question.

The President's Labor Conference

By DR. CHARLES A. EATON

FOR some time I have been urging through this page the imperative necessity for a National Labor policy. It seemed to me that the first step toward the formulation of such a policy ought to be the calling of a conference by President Wilson of representatives of all the parties in interest. The President has called a conference which, according to newspaper reports, is to be composed of representatives of Labor and Capital, and possibly of Agriculture. There has been no mention of Finance or Education or Religion as factors in the coming conference.

While we are grateful for any step which looks toward a better understanding between the great fundamental interests in our national life, I regret that the scope of the Conference was not enlarged to take in all those forces which make for national unity, progress and prosperity. It may be argued that the need is urgent; the conditions are acute, and to complicate the discussion by the introduction of too many points of view would delay action and perhaps aggravate the very ills we seek to cure. Doubtless this is true, but at best we can hope for only temporary relief as a result of the meeting in Washington. The main work will still remain to be done.

The Old Age is Dead

What few seem to understand is that America, in common with the rest of the world, has entered upon a new era. The old age, familiar to us and our fathers, is dead and gone forever. The new age, born in the travail of the Great War, is like a new continent, unexplored and uncharted. Temporary makeshifts are of doubtful value. The axe must be laid at the foot of the tree. We must deal with causes rather than with effects. And we must think our problems through to the bottom if our thinking is to do good rather than harm. Agreement may be reached in the Washington Conference upon matters now in dispute between employers and employees.

Certain rights of working men to organize may be confirmed. A truce may be declared in certain areas of the industrial war, such as the railroads and the steel industry. And a better understanding between persons and parties may be achieved. All of this will leave the nation about where it found it, and trouble, headed off in one place, will inevitably break out somewhere else. While I sincerely hope that Mr. Wilson's Conference will allay the present disastrous strife between classes, I am convinced that the greatest good it can possibly do will be to prepare the way for a real investigation of the whole question of our economic future and for a real unifying and direction of our national energies and resources in the upbuilding and service of the nation.

The history of mankind is a confused story of strife, ruin, failure and waste. In the war just ended we have crowded into five years the ruin and waste of centuries. But above and beyond the dark clouds of human failure and strife there shines a great alluring hope. Sometime, somehow, men will learn the secret of living together in peace. Sometime, somehow, poverty and suffering shall be driven from the world; injustice shall give place

to justice for all, and the masses of men shall enjoy the privileges and blessings which are now the lot of a fortunate few. Today for the first time in history the great voiceless masses of men in every land are conscious of their power and are seeking to use this newborn power to obtain for themselves a larger share of the good things of life. This is the vast surging force which stirs the nations and manifests itself in social unrest, class hatred and a thousand incipient rebellions and revolutions as futile as they are dangerous.

Work Unpopular Today

The first and fundamental step in the reconstruction of society is for every one in a position of leadership to recognize this universal, spiritual awakening and to make it the basis of every attempt at social betterment. It is useless to bewail the old days and ways. They are gone forever. The world is moving forward like a majestic river flowing to the sea; and we must move with it.

While we foundation our thinking upon this central truth we must not forget that certain changeless laws still hold sway. John Morley once delivered an address to University men based upon two propositions. There is a difference between right and wrong, and there is a relation between cause and effect. Both these elemental laws are still in force and both are being denied and evaded every day. The masses of men are determined to secure their rightful place in the sun. But like the fortunate few who have already reached that delightful position they are adopting methods which are as false as they are futile. Everybody seems tempted to substitute talk for work. In fact, work is looked upon as a primal curse, and the awakened Giant proposes to usher in the millennium by quitting work or at least by surrounding work with such restrictions and limitations that it really amounts to play.

There is a persistent idea abroad that all you need to do is to change the social system and presto! a miracle will happen. Everybody will be made rich, work will be forever dissociated from sweat, and legislation will house, feed and clothe the world by some magic such as is practiced by Trotsky. Brooding upon this rosy picture fosters illwill and dissatisfaction. And the result is widespread labor disturbances. Hours are shortened, wages increased and output diminished. No one seems to have noticed that you cannot get more meat out of an egg than there is in it. There appears to be a growing faith in the miracle of the widow's cruse of oil which was filled by divine intervention to meet her daily needs. Half-baked agitators peddle their half-baked theories and, like the bald-headed vendor of a patent, guaranteed hair restorer, they find a brisk market for their nostrums. While some strikes are doubtless justified, the epidemic of strikes which threatens to destroy the world today is really an epidemic of revolution. Men are striking at a system of government and life rather than against a local employer.

This is why I believe we must have a national labor policy. Industry is the new organ of civilization. The masses of men demand and will have better economic conditions. We cannot meet this demand by patching up an outgrown machine or by destroying the industrial resources of the country through strikes and strife. Economic well-being is a complicated matter. It involves the interests of the man who works with his hands and equally of the man who works with his brains. It is a matter of good will which necessitates the ministry of morals and religion. It is subject to scientific laws which require education for their full apprehension and just application. It is a matter of money which demands the cooperation of men trained in finance. It has to do with the basic industry of agriculture, for you cannot support life in cities unless someone finds it profitable to produce food, and it is helped or hindered by legislation, which ought to be conceived in the interests of the whole people and never in the interest of one class of the people.

Let Us Get to Work

Let us then get together and study the relation and interdependence of all these great elements in our national life in order to evolve a policy for the future which will give every man his just due and will work injustice to none.

Meanwhile the first duty of everyone who loves his country is to get to work and stay at work. For five years the world has been destroying men and material. Property has been neglected. Building has become almost a lost art. The stock of food and goods is at its lowest in modern times. We are close to a world tragedy, darker and more terrible than the war itself. If every one does not soon get down to brass tacks and begin to produce, while at the same time practicing every possible personal economy, there will be a social explosion which will put the world back a hundred years. Prices are high but they cannot be lowered by quitting work nor by act of Congress, nor by the exercise of presidential authority nor even by expensive litigation against the Chicago packers. Prices will come down when the stock of commodities is increased to a normal level. We must have high pay to meet high prices, but high pay for little work is the sure road to ruin.

In the next issue of LESLIE'S will appear a notable article by Doctor Eaton on the police strike in Boston and a similar strike of policemen in England, with a comparison of the measures taken to handle the unusual situation that resulted. Doctor Eaton has just returned from Europe, where he has been engaged in making a first-hand study of industrial conditions in Great Britain and France. His wonderful grasp of the economic principles involved in the unrest of the world, together with his depth of human sympathy, qualify him above most men for writing on these subjects, which so vitally concern all of us. His work for LESLIE'S along these lines is a service rendered to the whole nation, regardless of class or political distinctions.

Why France Is Tight—Our Lesson

By J. PAUL HERITAGE

SOME of our warriors returned from overseas accuse the French of being thrifty. Stories of profiteering are also told which equal those heard here concerning our food vendors. To a comment that the French people gave our boys wine on Thanksgiving Day and made them tipsy, another soldier "dryly" replied, "I guess they never got drunk on what the French gave them." The comments are particularly caustic on the manner in which the French guarded their forests. They were startled at seeing the peasants burn twigs when good firewood could be had. If our doughboys wanted a fire they had to obtain it surreptitiously.

Those men who are of a reflective turn of mind saw in the attitude of the French a definite example of the ratio of a population to its resources. We used to think our resources would last forever. Even a Secretary of the Treasury some fifty years ago said: "Our farm lands will not be settled for five hundred years." Our free lands have passed. Europeans found over a century ago that if they were to maintain or increase their population they must decrease their consumption.

The comments of the boys bring us to forestry, the most prominent of our conservation activities. Gifford Pinchot was made Chief of the Bureau of Forestry in 1898. At that time the department consisted of himself and a half dozen clerks. Today the National Forest

Service contains 3000 men, 250 of whom are professional foresters. Our national forests are patrolled; and, equipped with their towers and telephones, the rangers are ready for any emergency. In these forests we have equalled the Prussian record of only .02 of 1 per cent. in our best years. We have laid aside in national forests an area five times the size of New England, and some of the States have large but not valuable preserves.

We have done much, yet half of our merchantable timber has been spent by the itinerant lumberman and the fires. Private interests have been slow to adopt patrolling their extensive and valuable forests, yet the cost of such an enterprise on a large scale in pre-war times was but two cents an acre. Hence property and lives must annually pay.

What then does Europe do that we do not do? Countries of that continent frequently plant yearly as much as is cut. Trees are often planted like corn, and when about two inches in diameter they are cut and used for fence palings and bean poles. The later thinnings are utilized for fire-wood. After a half century of this, the big trees are cut and used for building purposes. The cycle

then continues. We destroy packing boxes and barrels after one use or so, but the thrifty Europeans use them many times and make them of reed and split willow twigs. These reeds from a stream bank often give France the counterpart of the American plastering lath. The squaring of boards is avoided in Germany and the log house is a common sight, particularly in mountain lands. As a result of the many economies, European per capita consumption of lumber is about one-sixth that of the United States.

Devastated France, if she accepts reparation in kind, will secure from Germany wood from the famous Black Forests. The crafty Huns carted off large amounts of French wood to save their own greater forests. The Allies, too, used much wood for their heavy construction work. Considering the relatively large poverty of resources in these densely populated countries, as well as the great destruction of other works during a four years' war, it is no wonder that frugal France is jealous of her resources.

It is to be hoped that our lads were impressed with the care shown by these peoples for their property and resources, and that this lesson, coupled with the great thrift campaign of Mr. Frank Vanderlip and aides, will make us show the world that after all we are not a nation of spendthrifts.

Corpus Christi After the Storm

Exclusive Photographs for LESLIE'S by CHARLES ROSTER



The main business street of Corpus Christi after the storm, looking toward the Bay. Property valued at about \$20,000,000 was destroyed, and the loss of life in Corpus Christi and vicinity was appalling. Judging from the number of bodies recovered, at least 300 people were killed or drowned. The heavy rainfall which followed the storm interfered with rescue work and retarded the efforts at of the troops to distribute food.



The central photograph shows a business section on the water front, which suffered more severely than any other part of the town. The lower view shows the beach, looking toward Mustang Island, which is a long, low sandbar through which a channel to the Gulf had been cut. The bar also was nearly washed away by the violence of the waves. Strwn along the beach can be seen the furniture and wreckage of homes that were swept away in the great flood. Corpus Christi is one of the most flourishing towns on our Gulf Coast, and is already quickly recovering from its disaster.

Festivities Follow Famine in Moravia

By KATHLEEN HILLS, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent.

Photographs by CAPT. OLIVER M. SALISBURY.



General Pelle, commanding general of the Czech army and Minister of Education, who officially reviewed the festival. He is French.



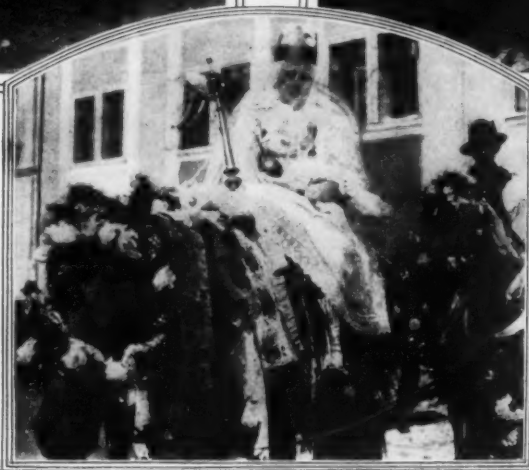
The Sokols are always in evidence at these national celebrations. Wherever they are found no police are necessary to keep order.

FOR the first time in five years, since 1914, the peasants of Moravia this year held their annual peasant festival. The celebration was marked by special rejoicing because of the freedom of Czechoslovakia and the possession this year for the first time, of their own crops, heretofore requisitioned by Austria for army purposes.

The festival was held recently at the tiny Moravian village of Uh Hradiste, in the heart of the great grain belt east of the Carpathians. Over 30,000 peasants from towns for miles around came by train, or in the heavy, springless ox-carts—or walked. The whole panorama was rainbow-hued from the brightly colored national costumes of the thousands of peasants. Since the freeing of Czechoslovakia, there has been a distinct revival of the national costume, and this occasion probably marked the height of the revival. Perfect order was maintained by a handful of provincial constabulary in shining brass helmets, and the picturesque Sokols in their tight-fitting tan suits with bright red blouses.

The festival was reviewed by General Pelle, the French commander-in-chief of the Czech army, and Gustav Haberman, Minister of Education of Czechoslovakia. Six Red Cross workers were the guests of honor. They were Miss Ethel Macomber, a Boston girl, on whose recommendation to the Red Cross, made last March, a Red Cross commission was sent to Czechoslovakia; Miss Frances Polk Dillon, of Charleston, W. Va.; Miss Anne Smith of New York, Miss Charlotte Dustan of Dorchester, Mass., Capt. Oliver M. Salisbury of Hamilton, Mont., by whom the accompanying pictures were taken, and Kathleen Hills, of New York.

The festival depicted many of the ancient customs of the Slav race, and it is through such festivals as these that the traditions of an ancient people and their language and history are kept fresh in the minds of the people. The morning celebration included a procession of all the peasants from a given point to the tiny decorated square of the town led by the Sokols and the



The "queen" of the carnival revealed as a boy despite the veil. It was necessary to select a boy because Moravian peasant women have never had an opportunity to learn how to ride.

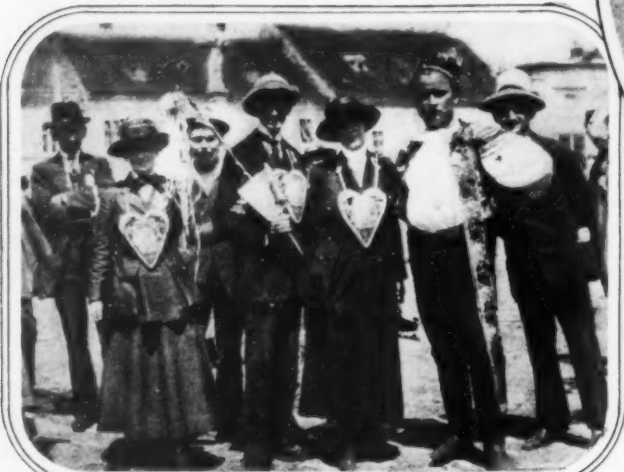
Committee, dressed in the billowing-sleeved costume of the Moravian peasant. The Committee rode on horses so gayly trimmed in lace and ribbons as almost to hide them, and bells tinkled at their every step. Even the horses, the poor, tired beasts of the field of other days, seemed to sense the holiday spirit and wore their finery with becoming pomp. After the committee came the peasants from the various townships, each town represented by characteristic costumes.

At the tiny town hall, the Sokols lined up and made a guard of honor through which the Red Cross workers marched to a designated place. Here they were addressed and welcomed by the Chief Sokol, Arnost Hofman, and a reply made by Lieutenant Salisbury. Then came the "King's Chase," in which all the mounted peasants rode from door to door singing. The contributions thrown to them went into the general fund of the day, which was for the benefit of the Bohemian Heart, a welfare organization for the children of Czechoslovakia. The proceeds of the day were 30,000 crowns, at present rate of exchange about \$3,000. After the King's Chase and a concert in the square by a band of Czech Legionnaires from America, the procession started for Mount St. Anthony, about three miles from the village and overlooking the great Morava plain and the Carpathian Mountains.

Dr. Jindrich Sucek and wife of Brno, who accompanied the American Red Cross party and acted as friendly interpreter, here took note of the passing hours and reminded the party that a good dinner was waiting them at the Sokol Hall. In the afternoon the festivities depicted an old-time wedding, with all the attendant ceremonies, processions, proclamations, public forgiveness by the bride's parents, parties of young people, the wedding and the wedding festivities. In the beautiful, rhythmic folk dances could be traced many of the steps used today on Broadway, and the lilting, plaintive melodies of the Slav music will linger long in the memories of the visiting Americans.



How the babies viewed the pageant. Czech youngsters are rarely heard to cry, strange as that may seem. The peasant women work in the field with their babies bundled up like this—slung on their backs.



One of the ancient customs was to propose to your maid on festival day and offer her your cake heart with some such tender sentiment on it in icing as, "My heart at your feet I lay—accept it oh, lady I pray." If she liked you well enough to say "yes" she wore your heart all day—not on her sleeve but around her neck in full sight. The pretty custom has been obsolete for a long time.

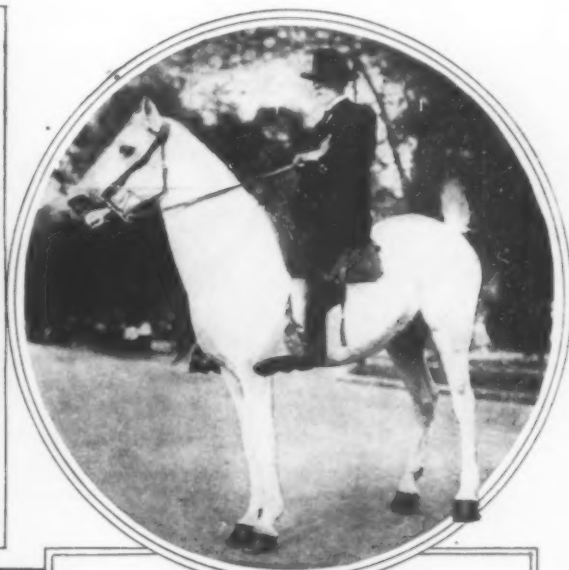


A picturesque thatched cottage of the Moravian peasantry. These brave people despite their poverty-stricken condition brought on by four years of warfare, contributed 50,000 kronen (about \$3,000) in one festival day to the Bohemian Heart their great philanthropic organization which does a work similar to that done by the Red Cross. They make excellent citizens.

Doughboys March *with* G. A. R.



These men fought in Custer's 3rd Division. They traveled far to participate in the G. A. R. encampment (the 53rd), which was held in Columbus, Ohio, recently.



The man who led the veteran cavalry in the parade: Col. W. L. Curry, of the Ohio capital



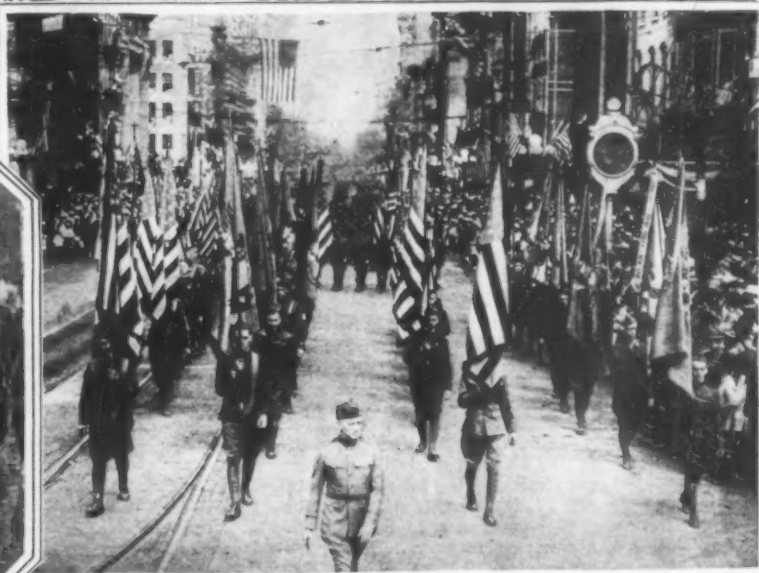
In the same uniform he wore when he marched jauntily away in '61.



Some of the veteran cavalrymen receiving a rousing reception from the great crowd.



"Boys in Blue" discussing bygone days as they marched. For the first time in the history of the G. A. R. the veterans of our other wars paraded with them.



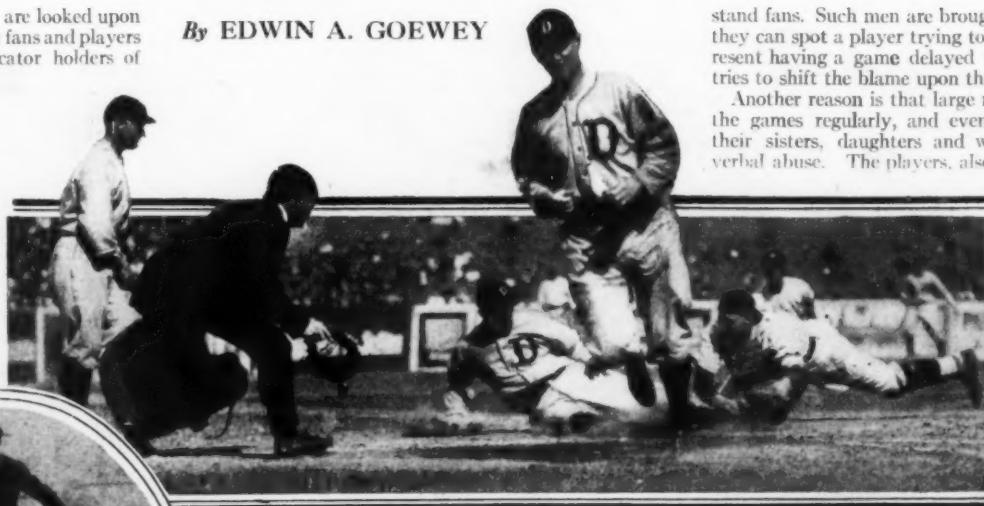
The boys in khaki, as well as the survivors of the Mexican and Spanish-American wars, shared the honors accorded the men of '61. Here the colors of the 83rd Division, which was in France, are seen passing down the street.

The Umpires' Ups and Downs

THE umpires of today are looked upon far differently by the fans and players than were the indicator holders of but a few years back, and the once familiar shrieks of "Thief!" "Robber!" and "Kill the ump!" now are conspicuous by their absence.

To illustrate:—Not long ago Tommy Connolly, the veteran umpire, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as an indicator holder. And he did not celebrate at home or with a few cronies, but

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY



Ty Cobb and Veach crossing the home plate at the same time, just as Catcher Hannah, of the Yankees, makes an unsuccessful lunge to tag the latter out. Cobb was on second and Veach on first when Vitt made the hit upon which they scored. The most remarkable part of the entire circumstance is that Veach, running from the initial sack, was able to overtake the speedy Ty at the plate by making a truly marvelous sprint.

with an appropriate speech and a gift. Can you imagine anything like that happening to an umpire a few years ago?

A short time before that the fans and players showed what they thought of an umpire when "Brick" Owens, an American League official, was injured during a game. Owens, like Klem, is rather fastidious in his dress, and wears a small chest protector concealed beneath his buttoned coat instead of the large ones which most arbiters slip over their shoulders and behind the upper part of which they

duck their chins when balls are about to hit them. Having no such protection, Owens was hit in the neck by a bad ball, the blow knocking him flat and knocking him completely out for a time. All of the players gathered about and gave needed assistance, and when he was able to stand erect, practically carried him from the field, while the fans cheered as he was taken to the club house to signify that they were glad that he had not been made an ambulance case.

There are several reasons for this change in sentiment. One is that in recent years a constantly increasing number of business men have been attracted to the games, and today they make up the great majority of the grand-

stand fans. Such men are brought up on a policy of fair dealing, they can spot a player trying to alibi himself at a glance, and they resent having a game delayed while a performer who has failed tries to shift the blame upon the shoulders of the umpire.

Another reason is that large numbers of the fair sex now attend the games regularly, and even the prejudiced rooters object to their sisters, daughters and wives being compelled to listen to verbal abuse. The players, also, are of a higher type than a large



Positive evidence that occasionally the indicator holders make mistakes. Although it is perfectly plain that the runner has not been tagged and may drop and slide safely into the bag, the rushing arbiter has jerked his thumb over his shoulder as a signal that the man is out. In justice to the umpires it must be stated that such mistakes are rare and come about through too great haste upon their part to make quick, snappy decisions.

upon the diamond of one of the big American League cities. The fans gave him several rounds of cheers, the players of the opposing teams told him that he was a good fellow and the president of the organization was on hand



An instance in which the runner and fielder with the ball reached the bag at practically the same instant, but the latter swung his hand over the leg of the sliding man and just missed touching him out by inches. Imagine the difference of opinion among the fans who saw this play from where they were seated in the distant stands.

portion of those who played in the big show not so many years ago, and the league presidents, unlike some of their predecessors, are furnishing better umpires and backing them up, despite kicks from club owners, no matter how prominent they may be. And right here it might be stated that the majors have almost been freed of that certain class of umpire who relied on his brute strength to get the better of any argument with a player and too often took advantage of his position. Many of these old-time indicator holders were masters of sarcasm, and took occasion to display their ability in that line, because their quips were repeated in the newspapers.

Continued on page 554

When You Work for a Man

By WILLIAM FEATHER

I BELIEVE that a man who works for another would give a much higher grade of service to his employer if he understood a few fundamental principles.

In the following ten points, an attempt has been made to bring out some of the factors which underlie this human relationship.

Your employer is in business to make a profit. Unless he makes a profit he can't stay in business. Keep this uppermost in your mind at all times.

Your wages are paid, not by your employer, but by your customers. Your employer simply stands between you and the customers. You always try to put on a good front when your employer is watching you—be just as alert to please the customers.

It costs your employer a lot more than he pays you in wages, just to have you around. He has to pay rent for the space you occupy, and he has to provide light, heat, furniture, wash rooms, pencils, pens, typewriters, machinery, etc. Out of your services he has to get enough to pay your salary first, and then he has to pay a host of other bills for things you never stop to think about. Not until he has met all his expenses can he receive his profit.

If you loaf one hour a day, your employer's profit on your work goes glimmering. When he fixes his prices he figures that you will do as much work as you can in as short a time as you can. If you loaf when you ought to be working you are robbing him just as surely as if you

took money from his safe. What is equally true, you are robbing yourself, though you may not realize it.

If you work on a machine, the machine loafs when you loaf. This is double and triple expense. When you keep a taxicab waiting, the meter keeps on piling up charges. The same thing happens when you keep an expensive machine idle. The interest and depreciation on a \$10,000 machine is at least \$4 a day. Add in the rent for the space it occupies, the cost of repairs, etc., and it probably costs your employer \$8 or \$10 a day for that machine, and the charges go on whether it is used or not. When you loaf the machine loafs. Think of the lost money here!

Your employer doesn't expect you to spend more than a proper proportion of your wages on clothes, but if you hold a job which brings you into contact with customers he has a right to expect that your appearance be in harmony with the standards of the house. Neat and trim clothes are far more desirable than showy clothes.

The biggest asset your employer has is the good-will of his customers. Each satisfied customer represents real money to him. He is eager to please them, to see that their wants are promptly taken care of, to handle any complaints or adjustments quickly. He relies on you, as his representative, to do as he would do.

Of course, you only sell eight or nine hours of your time to your employer. The rest of the day is yours to do with as you please. But the man who hires you has a right to expect that you will give him your highest efficiency during the hours you are with him. You cannot do this if you have had only four hours of sleep the night before, or if you manage your personal affairs so badly that you bring a lot of worries to your place of employment. Lead a wholesome, natural life, in justice to yourself and your job.

One horse can pull more than a team of horses that refuse to work together. Your employer is doing his best to create and maintain a spirit of cooperation in his establishment. You can help him by putting your shoulder to the wheel and taking the load over the bumps.

Finally, get it clearly in your mind that your employer is not the only one who makes a profit out of your work. You get a profit yourself—the larger profit. Any job well done fits you the better for the next job. You are not paid wages when you go to school. You pay for the privilege of being taught knowledge and discipline. The training your employer gives you is in many respects more valuable than that which you gain in school. If you are diligent you can capitalize the experience thus gained just as you cash in on your school education.

Life and business are like an account at the bank. You can't take out more than you put in.

Soldiers Quell Boston Rioters

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



Boston's sense of humor prevailed over the chagrin of personal losses. The boards protecting glass windows were inscribed with amusing advertising, after the rioters left.



This haberdasher humorously offers to give receipts in full for the goods stolen by rioters, and also to exchange with those who did not get the right sizes.



This Boston photographer is a believer in turning the other cheek. He asks that the kind gentleman who broke his window will please come inside and break the camera also.



Curious crowds from all ranks of life gathered in sections of Boston and often formed the background for lawless groups. One of the difficult tasks of the guards was the dispersing of these troublesome crowds.



Mounted troops were held in reserve at Police Headquarters for quick action in any part of Boston. Many of these were European war veterans and quite as efficient as the famous Northwest Mounted Police of Canada.



Faneuil Hall, "the Cradle of American Liberty," was used as a barracks by the soldier police. It was used in Revolutionary times for many meetings of patriots.



Sentries "changing guard" on a Boston street. The men patrolled their beats with fixed bayonets and rifles loaded. Their orders were to shoot to kill, if necessary. At certain points machine-guns were installed and well manned.



In regular military fashion, this detail of soldiers at Scollay Square has posted sentries and stacked arms. The National Guard of Massachusetts is efficient.

Are The Dead Alive?

Another Sheaf of Opinions by Famous American and British Thinkers in Answer to the Great Question:
Where Are Our Soldier Dead?

Gathered for LESLIE'S WEEKLY

By PERRITON MAXWELL

What We Are Here We Shall Be Beyond

By JEROME K. JEROME



(The following expression from Mr. Jerome is written in his sixty-first year. Famous for two generations as a humorist, he has attained equal fame in this present generation by his plays. His best-known books are "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and "Three Men in a Boat." Among his most successful plays is "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," in which Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson starred.)

I BELIEVE that, for each of us, the Hereafter depends upon how we live our lives here. If our treasure is here—if we have fitted ourselves only for the present—we shall enter upon the future poor and helpless. But if through self-renunciation, through self-sacrifice we have sought to free ourselves from the fetters of our earthly desires, to give the greater heed to our spiritual needs, then, according to the measure of our victory, shall we shape our life hereafter. It is an ancient doctrine, but the lesson of the years has taught me nothing better.

Monks Corner
Marlow Common
Bucks, England

JEROME K. JEROME.

Life and Nature Point to Future Existence

By REV. DR. MANNING



William Thomas Manning is a product of the old South, and came to New York's most famous religious organization by way of California and Tennessee. His militancy of spirit has found expression in the service of his country for the betterment of his fellow men.

AT the time when millions of the bravest and best of our race, in their youth and strength, passed into the other world, and when the number of those from our own homes who have joined their noble company daily increased, it is natural for us to ask, with new eagerness, the world-old question: "After Death—What?"

All our highest knowledge and experience, every fact of nature and of human life, points to the probability of life beyond this one. Men have always believed in immortality, and the higher they rise in the scale of being the more firmly they believe in it. The greater and nobler the soul, the more impossible for it to believe in its own extinction.

We cannot believe that the purpose of our creation is fulfilled by our brief existence in this world. Our hearts and souls tell us otherwise. It is incredible that all our training and development here should end in nothing. God has woven the hope of immortality, and the longing for it, into the very texture of our being.

As we stood beside the new-made grave, as we received the message telling us of our noble dead, fallen on the field of honor, the guesses of philosophy, the fantasies of "spiritualism," the intuitions of our own souls, held no sufficing help for us. We needed some clearer voice, some higher comfort than this. It comes to us in the word of Jesus. It is Christ, speaking to us from the other side of death, who lifts hope into assurance, speculation into conviction, faith into triumphant certainty. We cannot say what is to be the place of any soul in the future life. Judgment is in the hands of God. We know that we shall carry with us into that life the character, the soul, the self which we have developed in this life. We know that, in the spiritual sphere, "Whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap." We know that we shall be the same men and women five minutes after death that we were five minutes before death. We know that in all of us there is much that needs to be changed before we are fit to stand in the full light of the Presence of God.

But we can with full confidence trust to God's love and goodness our brave boys who died in battle, or in training to serve their country. They gave themselves in fearless and unselfish service. They made the highest offering that any human soul could make. They died that justice and right and liberty might live. Rough in exterior some of them were, but their service lifted them to heights of character, to levels of courage and self-forgetfulness and sacrifice to which few of us can attain. Though they may not have fully realized this, they fought to uphold the very principles of Christ's Kingdom, the things for which He lived and died. Whether they so thought of themselves or not, they were in truth Soldiers of the Cross.

As they passed through the open door which we call death, could we doubt what welcome they received from Him who says, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." They won the victory over self. They "climbed the steep ascent to heaven in peril, toil and pain." They found light and peace and joy of noble service awaiting them in the other life, and their strong spirits will still be near to us and with us. May we prove ourselves worthy of them. May we feel the reality, the vividness, of the life which they now live, and keep them ever in our thoughts and prayers.

Rector's Office
Trinity Parish, New York

WILLIAM T. MANNING.

Ask the Soldier

By EDITH THOMAS

Miss Thomas, one of America's best known writers, with a score of deeply thoughtful sparks to her credit, has chosen to express her spiritual conviction of immortality in verse that rings clearly to its author's belief in the life that continues.)

"I am glad that you pray for me. I know now that I shall live. I do not mean that I may not be killed." (Charles Lister in a letter to his parents)

FROM age to age breathes that unanswered sigh—

What—after death? It is but partly stilled
By Faith, or hoarded books with seepage filled.
Or our own searchings of the star-writ sky.
While Love yet holds unsnapped the earthly tie
Not hard it is the edifice to build
Of Immortality: we are self-willed
To have it so—nor question how or why!

But when, as now, the Wine of Youth is spilled—
What—After Death? Let one brave youth reply,
Whose heart was with a Mystic Knowledge
skilled:

"You pray for me—then death I can defy;
I still shall live, although I may be killed . . ."
How did this soldier know he should not die?

NEW YORK CITY

Leaving It to the Creator

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT



(A product of the Middle West, Mrs. Catt has achieved a pre-eminent position as an apostle of feminine freedom, which is after all but human freedom. As a national lecturer, an educator and a thinker, she occupies a position in American affairs that stamps her as a vital force in the life of our nation.)

I AM afraid I am one of those who need the strong expression for heartening our people. Apparently your mind appeals for the comfort of something on behalf of individual immortality. That does not appeal to me. That is, I am willing to trust that to God. I believe in immortality.

Of course each human who thinks and feels has had to arrive at some kind of mental anchorage in the terrible time just past in order to live and go forward at all. The only vision that I have been able to get is that of freedom of democracy which is now promising to emerge from the war.

New York City

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Evidence of Survival

By WILLIAM ARCHER



(Mr. Archer, the famous English dramatic critic, was chiefly responsible for introducing the work of Ibsen to the public and to the stage. He has been a dramatic critic since 1875, when he joined the staff of the Edinburgh Evening News. His influence as a critic and a writer on dramatic subjects has powerfully influenced thought on both sides of the Atlantic.)

I FIND it impossible to conceive the persistence of individual life apart from the cerebral mechanism with which we now find it associated; nor can I imagine at what point in the ascending scale of organic nature the attribute of immortality can have been evolved. To say, therefore, that I believe in a life after death would be like saying that I believe two and two to make five. On the other hand, I think that the evidence pointing to some sort of survival is very remarkable; and I fully admit that antecedent improbabilities may one day be cancelled by positive evidence.

Fitzroy Square
London, England

WILLIAM ARCHER.

A Union and Reconciliation

By SENATOR POINDEXTER



(The Senator from Washington stepped from the judge's bench to the Congress of the United States, but he has carried with him the deep-rooted knowledge that man is eternal and that life is not to be defined in material terms.)

"AFTER death, what?" you ask. I answer, a union and reconciliation with God. In the beautiful language of the New

Testament, we return to our "father's house." Orthodoxy as well as common sense teach us that God is ever present with us. But He is a Spirit, moving in majesty through His creations, while we, in our material bodies, have difficulty in reaching up to Him and understanding His language.

The gradation up from the physical through the mental and the moral to the spiritual elements of our being is very subtle; but we know that there is a spiritual, and that it is immortal. There is but one God pervading the entire Universe. He is a Spirit, and from Him we came, to Him we shall return. Even science teaches us, and teaches us truly, that no force is ever lost. If this is true as to the mechanical forces of nature, how much more clearly true is it of that divine spirit of which every man is conscious in his soul?

To live on and on in our material bodies, merely performing the functions of nature, has no great value or satisfaction. There is a higher consummation and the greatest blessing a man can have is to find expression for his soul. What more perfect expression than that his being should blossom in a glory of service to his people and to God.

Very soon death comes to every one of us. If it came sooner by a few days perhaps, or years, to our sons because of this great service, what richer, sweeter compensation could there be?

Love lives upon its expression, and in many forms of nature. God has so arranged that in the ecstasy of this expression the subject is consumed. The service of the soldier is a service of love and sacrifice. The impulse that sustained our boys in the dreary hardships of war,

Continued on page 550

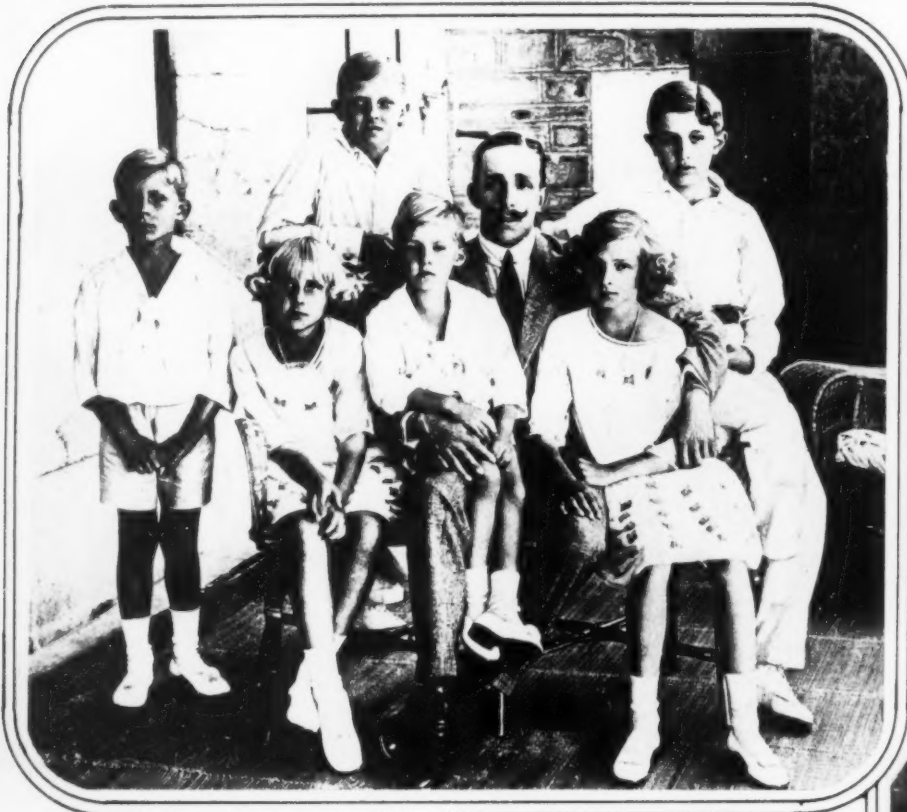
To Those who
Died for France
—The Cenotaph
in Paris



In the shadow of the *Arc de Triomphe*, Paris, a steady stream of mourners of every age and from every class solemnly passes daily before the stately Cenotaph erected by the French, in memory of those who died in the great war. It was originally planned to tear down the beautiful pile at the end of the recent Victory celebration but public opinion was so strongly opposed to its destruction that a movement is now on foot to preserve it for posterity in the Pantheon.

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Through the C



Surrounded by his six roubust looking children, King Alphonso XIII of Spain recently posed for this picture at Magdalena Castle at Santander.

© Underwood & Underwood



A glimpse of the great three million dollar oil fire in Brooklyn. As the tanks exploded at any moment, the lineman seen here calmly continued his work. This usually spectacular one—originated in the Kings County plant of Brooklyn. Nearly a thousand firemen were employed in controlling the fire. The smoke attracted thousands of observers who witnessed a remarkable sight.



The effect on two houses in Cleveland, Ohio, of a fire which started when U. S. Air Mail Pilot Edward V. Gardner fell upon them in his airplane. The gas tank exploded a few moments after the accident, and the fire quickly spread.

W. L. Miller



The old way of transporting supplies in the frozen North. He may be romantic, but the fact remains that the sled-dog, malemut or mongrel, is a temperamental, treacherous animal who is capable of pulling only enough fresh meat to last him for about fifty or sixty miles.

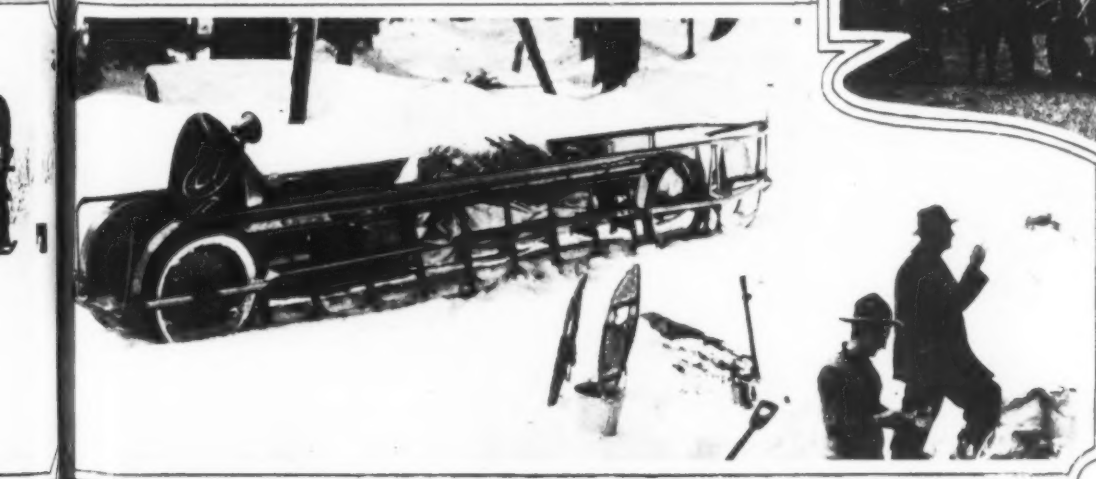
L. W. Peirson

e Camera's Eye



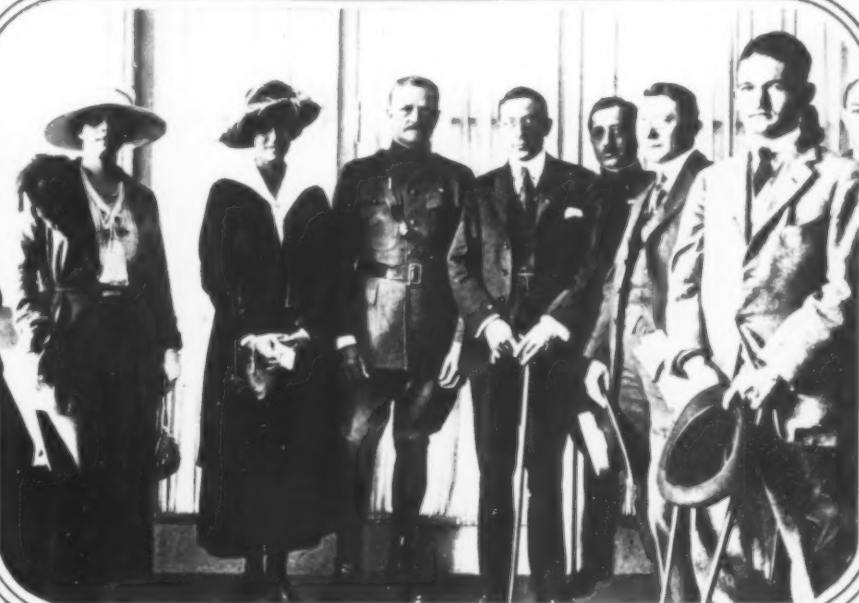
brooklyn, regardless of the danger from the nearby tank, which threatened to continue burning electric and telephone wires. The conflagration—an unplanned disaster—erupted at the Standard Oil Company of New York in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. Thirty-five tanks were destroyed. The vast columns of black smoke and flames were visible for miles. The remains of the tanks were left when Newtown Creek became covered with burning oil.

© Underwood & Underwood



The new way: the motor sleigh. It was invented by a sourdough and spells the doom of the dog in the snowy regions. This one is propelled by a 22½ H. P. motor, has a speed of 30 miles per hour, is equipped with a caterpillar tread of flexible steel cables, and is cold proof.

L. W. Pedersen



General Pershing saying goodbye to the correspondents in Paris. This was the last picture taken of the General before he left the French capital. On his right is Helen John Kirtland, *LESLIE'S* special correspondent, whose photographs from overseas have for a long time been one of this magazine's features.

Kirtland



The arrival of the new Zeppelin passenger airship *Bodensee* at Berlin. This great giant of the air—the latest product of German skill—follows its schedule with the regularity of a train and is proving popular with many bold spirits.

© International

Royalties Whom All Americans Admire



Queen Marie
of Rumania

The Democratic Queen of Rumania, whose daughter, the Princess Iliana, is said to be the most beautiful Princess in the world, is among the famous Europeans who may visit America in the near future. As the president of the Prince Mircea Association, through which America sent \$700,000 worth of goods to the children of Rumania, she has taken the lead in welfare work in her country.

Princess Iliana
of Rumania

Photos by Press Illustrating



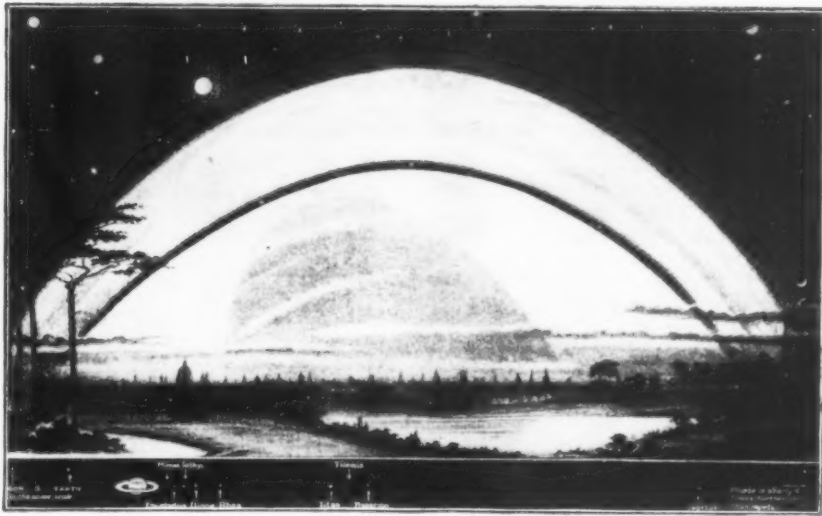
King Albert of Belgium (on the extreme left), the Queen, and the Crown Prince (behind his royal mother) discussing the details of an airplane trip the King is preparing to make. Together the rulers of the Belgians have flown from their capital to England, and they have also journeyed to Paris via the air route. During their stay in this country those who know them will be surprised if they confine their travels to terra firma. The Queen is also extremely interested in photography, which is one of her hobbies. Wherever she goes her camera goes, and she never misses a chance to snap a scene that strikes her fancy. She is here preparing to add to her collection of flying pictures.

Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, Ph.D.

As the Sky Would Look if You Were on Saturn

WE are accustomed to think of the heavens as we view them from our earth. But they would appear very different viewed from any other planet! Think what they would be like if we stood on the moon, with the giant earth occupying the sky! Here we see a suggestive view of the general appearance of the heavens, as they would appear to an on-looker standing upon Saturn, about the latitude of London. The gorgeous rings appear, spread out fan-wise across the heavens—the dark spaces and bright rings alternating. On the surface of the planet is depicted an imaginary London, merging into the country. The famous "rings" surrounding Saturn are practically unique in astronomy; the innermost dark ring is known as the "craie" ring, from its dark color. The planet would cast a shadow on its own rings, and this is shown in the illustration—as the egg-shaped dark mass in the center of the picture. Saturn is distant from our earth about a billion miles, varying to three-quarters of a billion miles (in rough figures), according to the position of the two planets. The density of Saturn is thought to be lower than that of water. The diameter of this enormous planet is about 75,000 miles—though it is considerably less than this through the poles, owing to the flattening here. The distance of Saturn from our sun is about 886,000,000 miles; and from its surface, the sun, instead of appearing like a disk, would seem to be merely a brilliant star in the sky. (Illustration reproduced by courtesy of Harmsworth's *Popular Science*, Part 26: 1012.)



A view of the heavens from Saturn—showing the "rings" and the planet's shadow.

Where Three Days Coexist

DR. WILLIS E. JOHNSON, in his work on "Mathematical Geography," has shown us that "portions of three days may exist at the same time between 11.30 o'clock, a. m., and 12.30 o'clock, p. m., London time. When it is Monday noon, at London Tuesday has begun at Cape Deshnef, but Monday morning has not yet dawned at Attu Island; nearly half an hour of Sunday still remains there." This curious fact is due to the following causes. What is known as the "International Date Line" divides the days from one another—this being situated on the 180th Meridian. This runs due north and south, but there are two slight changes which have been made in it, for the sake of convenience. A glance at the accompanying illustration will show this. While a day at any particular place is twenty-four hours long, each day lasts on earth at least forty-eight hours. Any given day, say Christmas, is first counted, as that day, just west of the dateline. The people just west of the date line, who first hailed Christmas have enjoyed twelve hours of it when it reaches England, eighteen hours of it when it reaches central United States, and twenty-four hours of it, or a whole day, when it begins in western Alaska, just east of the date line. Christmas, then, has existed twenty-four hours on the globe, but having just begun in western Alaska, it will tarry twenty-four hours longer among mankind—making forty-eight hours that the day blesses the earth! Owing, however, to the irregularity of the date line, days last more than forty-nine hours. In fact, forty-nine hours, twelve minutes.

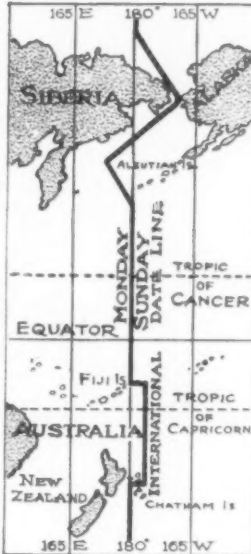
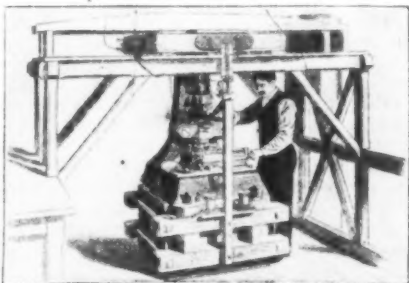


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Sir Oliver Lodge's ether machine for testing the "drag" on the ether.

A Machine for Testing the Ether

THIS delicate and elaborate machine was devised by Sir Oliver Lodge, for experimenting upon the ether. It is here seen in full operation. The object of the special experiments which were performed by its means was this: To ascertain whether any rapidly rotating or moving body affected the ether in any way—whether or not it "dragged" the ether with it, or set up eddies or swirls in it—as we know a moving body does in air and water. Two steel circular disks were revolved with enormous rapidity "as fast as they would stand without flying to pieces." A beam of light was then sent round an inner frame, being partly reflected and partly transmitted. This beam of light was made to travel as much as thirty or forty feet, and was carefully observed by means of a telescopic lens. Did the rapidly revolving disks affect the beam of light in any way? As the result of a number of experiments, it was concluded that they did not—that is, that the disks did not "drag" the ether with them.



Vital radiations from the body, known as the "Aura." You have one!

Where every day begins how it is possible for three days to exist at one time.

The Human "Aura"

SURROUNDING every human body there is said to exist a certain "atmosphere," or "aura." This radiation depends upon the state of the health, but also upon the mind, the emotions, etc.—for its brilliancy and qualities. The "aura" (nimbus, halo, etc.) has been described from time immemorial by seers; but science scoffed at the idea. Only lately, however, Dr. Kilner, electrician at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, had invented certain chemical slides or "screens," which enable almost any one to see this for themselves. Between two thin glass slides is placed a fluid, a chemical, named *dicyanin*; this is thought to render the eye sensitive to vibrations, to which the eye does not normally respond. When the nude body is surveyed through these glass slides (in an almost darkened room—against a black background) the "aura" becomes visible. Three "layers" are then seen: (1) the "etheric double"—a dark line, just touching the surface of the body; (2) the "inner aura," extending out two or three inches from the body; and (3) the "outer aura" which extends ten or twelve inches, in man, and as much as eighteen inches, in woman. It is oval or egg-shaped. Dr. Kilner has used this as a means of diagnosis, as he has found that when any part of the body is diseased, the aura is irregular or indented over that spot. Readers can try this experiment for themselves.



The markings on the hands and feet of twins are often very similar.

Similar Skin Patterns in Twins

THE illustration shows us the left sole-prints of a pair of duplicate twins. One can see at a glance how strikingly alike they are—the heavy lines having been drawn-in to make the markings clearer. Here we have a case of "foot palmistry," only limited to the patterns of the skin—the so-called "friction-ridge patterns"—and indicating a similarity amounting almost to identity between these twins. This is very striking, because these patterns are as a rule so different in different individuals. But in twins the skin-markings on both hands and feet are very similar. Dr. Wilder has made an elaborate study of the various similarities between twins, including the skin-markings on the hands, fingers, thumbs and feet. The palms particularly showing markings very much alike. Wilder believes that these skin markings bear some resemblances to the scales of some of the lower mammals, such as the armadillo.

Swinging Around the Circle

President Johnson's Sensational Trip That Created a Furore Over Half a Century Ago

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this article was a member of "Andy" Johnson's party when that eccentric Chief Executive went on his turbulent vote-seeking tour in 1867. The story he tells here, like those he has contributed to previous issues, is an extremely interesting one. Lieut.-Colonel Halford later became President Harrison's Secretary.

CONGRESSMAN FESS, of the Republican National Committee, likens the tour of the country by President Wilson to "the swing around the circle" made by President Andrew Johnson in 1867. Whether the comparison be justified or not is a matter of individual judgment; but the suggestion recalls one of the most tense and dramatic periods in American history, one it may be hoped that will not soon, if ever, recur.

Andrew Johnson was at one time most honored in the estimation of the Republican party. He was a Democratic Senator from the State of Tennessee, and as such stood alone among the members of his party from the South in resisting the Secession movement, differing from all other of his Southern colleagues in that he declined "to go with his State," the excuse given by Robert E. Lee for relinquishing his position in the United States army and uniting his fortunes with the ill-starred Confederacy. Mr. Johnson's course excited the utmost opposition from the extremists. He lived in Greenville, amid the mountains of East Tennessee, where there was a strong Union sentiment. In the retaliation against the Unionists by the followers of the South, he and others suffered ostracism, personal outrage, the destruction of property, and exile from their homes. Senator Johnson and Horace Maynard, the latter a Whig-Republican, member of the House of Representatives, visited the Northern States to tell their story. They were everywhere received with great demonstrations, and nowhere more cordially than in Indianapolis, where political conditions generally kept at the boiling point. A tremendous outpouring of people greeted them in the old State House yard. I shall never forget the thrill that ran through the sympathetic audience when Maynard, tall, straight as an Indian, with saturnine face and in dramatic tones closed his recital of the wrongs they and other East Tennesseans were subjected to. He pictured Mr. Johnson and himself driven from their burning homes, leaving their families to suffer they knew not what, quoting the lines—

You ask where are our homes,
And echo answers 'where.'

The tour brought Johnson into such prominence that at the Republican-Union Convention of 1864 he was nominated for Vice-President, and elected with Mr. Lincoln in the memorable campaign and election that followed. Mr. Lincoln himself urged his nomination after Hannibal Hamlin withdrew his name from consideration for re-election. Gov. Morton introduced Mr. Johnson to the Indianapolis meeting, and though he became one of his chief opponents later, said of him that "perhaps no man in Congress exerted the same influence on the public sentiment of the North at the beginning of the war."

A Victim of Over-Stimulation

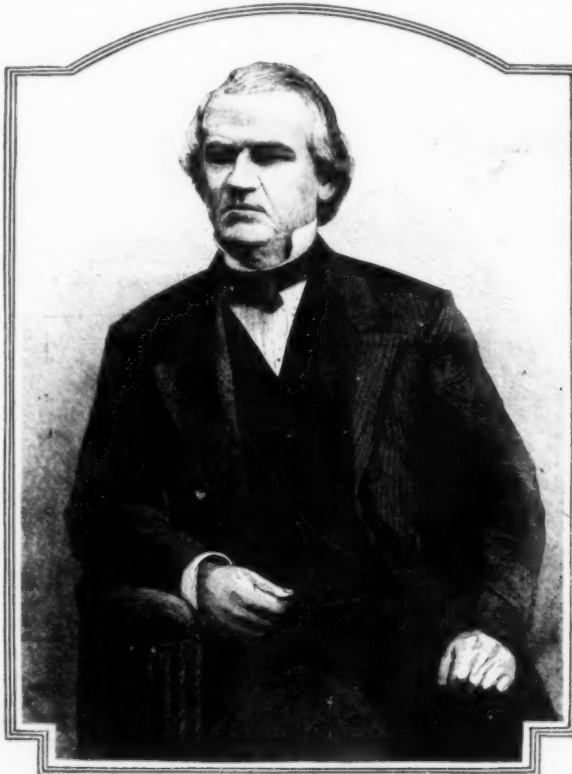
"Andy" Johnson, as he was called, was a man of strong temper, his mind ill-balanced and undisciplined, most extreme in his views, and while ruggedly honest, was utterly uncompromising and tactless. J. B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for a time a personal secretary under Johnson, said "he could do the rightest thing at the wrongest time and in the worst way of any man he ever knew." Johnson, unfortunately, contracted the habit of indulgence in liquor, growing out of its prescribed use during a protracted illness. At his inauguration he was so much under the influence of stimulant that "a scene" was created when he attempted to address the Senate after taking the oath of office, ending only by a hurried and undignified exit from the chamber. Mr. Blaine described to me the painful occasion, at which he was present, in company with Hannibal Hamlin, who had just vacated the vice-presidency. At that time there was talk of impeachment, but the affair blew over.

Upon his accession to the duties of the presidency, Mr. Johnson retained the Lincoln cabinet; but he and Mr. Stanton, particularly, soon clashed, and the acting President attempted to oust the Secretary of War, placing Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas in charge of the department. Senator Sumner's laconic dispatch to Mr. Stanton, sent from the Senate Chamber to the War Department—"Stick!" was one of the notable incidents of

By Lieut.-Col. E. W. HALFORD

the bitter contest between the Capitol and the White House over the Reconstruction measures, which caused Mr. Johnson to undertake his "swing around the circle."

Representing the Indianapolis *Journal* it was my fortune to travel with the Johnson party from St. Louis to Indianapolis, and to be an observer of some of the most boisterous scenes of that turbulent journey. The President was accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Welles, of the State and Navy Departments, and by Gen. Grant, then General of the Army. I was much interested in seeing Mr. Seward. His neck showed vividly the wound



Andrew Johnson from a photograph which appeared in LESLIE'S in 1875, the year of his death.

inflicted by the knife of the assassin Atzerott, on the same night that Mr. Lincoln was shot. At St. Louis Hon. John Hogan, member of the House of Representatives, joined the President, and acted as master of ceremonies through Illinois and Indiana. Hogan was a typical son of Erin, and as he and Mr. Johnson were not total abstainers and there was plenty of liquid refreshment aboard the car, both were in a stimulated, resentful frame of mind when they met the crowds that awaited the train at the several stopping places. Their manner was truculent to a degree.

Hogan acted the part of "barker," quite coarsely showing off the attractions of the hippodrome. He generally introduced Mr. Johnson as "a real live President of the United States," and then Mr. Johnson went through his favorite rôle of "Defender of the Constitution." Neither of the Secretaries participated in the show further than to be introduced to the crowds, which can only be described as mobs. There were always persistent calls for Gen. Grant, but he did nothing more than present himself in obedience to the demand of the President. It was a painful spectacle throughout, and one evidently depressing to the members of the Cabinet, who kept themselves in dignified silence, and aloof from their chief, remaining each in his own seat in a different part of the car until forced to appear upon the platform.

At Terre Haute the crowd appeared so riotously inclined that the conductor started the train away from the station before the program arranged could be entered upon. Dr. Ezra B. Read, formerly surgeon of the Eleventh Indiana (Lew Wallace's Zouaves), had been selected to address the members of the party on behalf of the citizens. He had written out the remarks he intended to make in the pages of a large blank book ostentatiously carried under his arm. Not to be cheated of his prey, the doctor clambered upon the platform of the receding

train, and with most dishevelled appearance made his way into the presidential car. Everybody was more or less excited, and none quite so much as he.

Determined that the oratorical gems he had prepared should not fail to be heard by those for whom they were intended, he asked me to point out and present him to them severally. He took a seat in front of the President, and adjusting his spectacles read to Mr. Johnson from the open book the address inscribed to him. After this was finished he asked to be taken to Mr. Seward and then to Secretary Welles, to each of whom he read what he had written, to which they courteously listened. Of course, he recognized Gen. Grant, and in turn opened the volume and read his allotted portion, to the evident discomfiture of the silent chieftain, who did not try to conceal his disgust at the amazing performance. It was about the funniest thing I ever saw; but the good and well-meaning doctor beamed with satisfaction that love's labor had not been entirely lost.

At Greencastle a painful incident occurred. After Mr. Johnson and the Secretaries had been seen and heard, Gen. Grant appeared in response to vociferous calls. He would not speak, but shook hands with those who crowded up to the platform. One fellow attempted to hold on to the General's hand, with the evident purpose to pull him over the railing. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, standing near—a giant in size and strength—leaned over and knocked the man senseless, who fell back into the crowd, while the conductor hurriedly pulled the bell-cord and started the train. At each station as Indianapolis was approached the evidences of disturbance grew more ominous, and upon arrival at the capital city, under police protection the party was driven to the Hotel Bates, when they were entertained at dinner. After nightfall the streets around the hotel were crowded, and all semblance of order was gone. Something like a formal reception was attempted. The President and a committee headed by Gen. Sol Meredith, "a Johnson Republican," appeared on the hotel balcony when bedlam was let loose. Gen. Meredith, who had been one of Indiana's foremost soldiers, commander of the Iron Brigade at Gettysburg, tried to speak, but his words could not be heard beyond a few feet, and he "cut" what he had to say to the briefest compass.

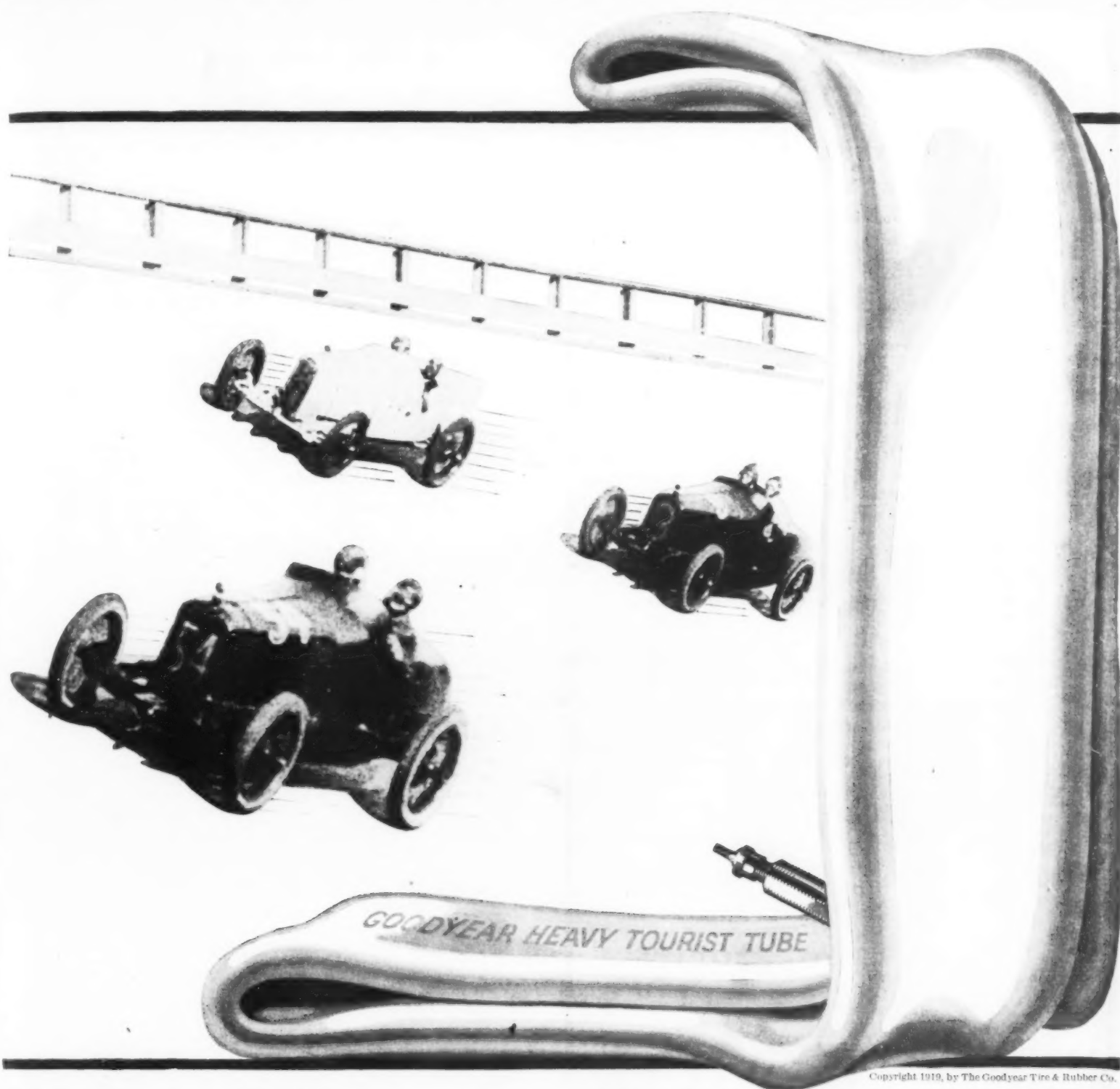
When Mr. Johnson came to reply the mob continued its demonstrations. A number of shots were fired in the crowd, and one man was killed. The stenographer for the *Journal* was shot in the thumb, but did not realize the fact until he returned to the office to write out his notes. It was a wild night, utterly discreditable; and fortunately proved to be high-water mark in the riotous scenes that accompanied this presidential tour, to which the one by President Wilson has been compared. The people of this country do not now allow themselves to reach such heights of discourtesy, notwithstanding the recent demonstration at San Francisco, when President Wilson was hooted for twenty minutes.

Andy Johnson's Impeachment

The impeachment proceedings against the President followed soon after the tour. So sure were some people that Johnson would be removed from office that petitions for federal appointment were prepared addressed to Hon. B. F. Wade, "President of the United States," who as President of the Senate would have succeeded to the duties of the presidency. Senator Morton was evidently one who was confident, for his brother-in-law, Col. W. R. Holloway, had his petition for postmaster at Indianapolis ready and numerously signed. Conviction failed by a vote of 35 to 10, taken upon the eleventh and last of the articles of impeachment—an omnibus one, and confessedly the strongest. Seven Republicans united with the twelve democrats in the negative vote. The second and third articles, relating to the appointment of Gen. Thomas contrary to the tenure-of-office act, failed by a like vote, after which the whole proceeding was abandoned. The trial before the Senate began March 5, 1868, and lasted until May 20th. Mr. Johnson retired from office March 4, 1869. He lived long enough to be reinstated, in large measure, in public esteem. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator from Tennessee, but died July 31st of that year.

The author of the life of Andrew Johnson says of the result of the impeachment trial, "the importance of the failure in securing the continued power and independence of the presidential element in the constitutional

Concluded on page 558



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Disease-Prevention is Patriotic Defense

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

*Publisher, The Forecast; Founder, The Forecast School of Cookery;
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Constipation in old age

Things to Think About

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

SOcialism in Europe has destroyed itself by the chaos which it created.

Such is the mature judgment of Herbert Hoover, neither a soldier nor a diplomat, but one who, from his unique position as world food administrator, is better qualified than either warrior or statesman to diagnose the situation. The two convictions reached by Mr. Hoover out of his experience in Europe are of great interest to America. The first is that **Socialism in Europe, both as a philosophy and as a practice, is bankrupt.** "Socialism," says he, "has proven itself, with rivers of blood and suffering, to be an economic and spiritual fallacy." Mr. Hoover points out that the Socialist leaders themselves realize as deeply as any one else the bankruptcy of their philosophy. Bolshevism ruined Russia, and in the midst of the process of destruction, Lenin became convinced that the proletariat could not get along without the propertied class. The communistic experiment lasted barely three months in Hungary, and the trade unions were the first to turn on Bela Kun and his adherents.

The rock upon which Socialism broke, according to Mr. Hoover, was the "extraordinary lowering of productivity of industrial commodities to a point that, until the recent realization of this bankruptcy, was below the necessity for continued existence of their millions of people." Socialism, in other words, has been unable to provide for the barest necessities of life. Stern necessity has compelled Bolshevism to abandon the socialization of the land and to re-establish "a differential wage to stimulate exertion and ambition of skilled labor." Given a fair trial European Socialism has found it can't change the fundamentals either of human nature or of economics. The second conviction of Mr. Hoover concerns "the enormous distance we of America have grown away from Europe in the century and a half of our national existence, in our outlook on life, our relations toward our neighbors, and our social and political ideals." The economic ideals and standards of Europe are not those of the United States, and it is irrational, to use the words of Mr. Hoover, "to allow the use of this community for experiment in the social diseases" of an older and different civilization. **There is no possibility of Bolshevism sweeping across America, because we haven't here the social, political or economic background found in Russia. America has its problems, but they are not those of Russia, or of any other European country, and we must work them out in our own way.** We have discontent and unrest which have been magnified by the war. Our problem is to secure a fairer division of the results of labor, and an increase of production. Mr. Hoover strikes rock-bottom when he declares that every section of the nation and all classes, the professional man and the industrial worker, employer and employee, are absolutely dependent upon one another, that no one class can be permitted to dominate, that all should have a voice in industry and all contribute to increase production and the reduction of waste. Here is the fundamental solution of the high cost of living.

The Explosive Bullitt

The testimony of William C. Bullitt before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee concerning approaches of the Entente to the Bolshevik régime in Russia and Secretary Lansing's personal objections to the peace treaty may have been an unwarranted breach of confidence on Bullitt's part, but is clearly the most sensational story that has come out about the

Peace Conference. Lloyd George promptly declared the report of a private conversation between himself and Bullitt concerning Russia to be a "tissue of lies," but his denial was not specific but a generalization. The London papers are asking for explanations from Washington, Paris is amazed at the disclosures credited to Secretary Lansing, but at this writing Mr. Lansing has issued no statement. The Bullitt testimony emphasizes the failure of America and the Allies to have a definite and consistent policy toward Russia. **If, instead of hesitation, indecision and delay, a prompt helping hand had been extended to Russia, she might measurably have been saved from the chaos and ruin through which she has gone.** America and the Allies still have troops in Russia, but with no definite policy toward the nation.

The Bullitt episode thrusts once more to the front the mistakes of President Wilson in the kind of advisers and helpers he had at Paris. Why should there have been any Bolsheviks or near Bolsheviks connected with the American mission? Laurence Hills, staff correspondent of the New York Sun, cables from Paris that President Wilson did not know Bullitt personally either in Washington or at Paris, and that the President had a heated interview with Colonel House when the latter turned over to him Bullitt's report on Russia, and asked the Colonel to explain how Bullitt came to be selected as a member of the mission sent to Russia. Other members of the Peace Commission had been amazed at Bullitt's appointment, knowing his sympathy with the Bolsheviks. Bullitt was a sort of protégé of Colonel House, so the trouble comes back to the primacy of Colonel House as presidential adviser. As I have frequently pointed out, **if the President had taken a stronger and more representative commission to Paris, he might have escaped his present conflict with the Senate.** Senate leaders were available. In addition an ex-President, Mr. Taft, an ex-Secretary of State, Mr. Root, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hughes, one of the most level-headed men in the country. The President did use Mr. Hughes to investigate the aircraft scandal, a laborious investigation generously and patriotically made by him without remuneration from the Government nor with adequate appreciation from the public. The Bullitt revelations will not greatly affect the treaty ratification, but the fact remains that such a man should never have been attached to the peace delegation.

McCumber, the Middleman

The treaty is going to be ratified, but not in the unqualified way the President demands. There will be compromise in the end at Washington, just as at Paris the treaty was gotten together through compromise. The question of interest now concerns the golden mean upon which the two parties can agree. It may be that Senator McCumber, Republican of North Dakota, who brought in a personal report as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, will furnish the platform upon which majority and minority reports may unite. Senator McCumber is in favor of reservations which interpret or clarify our relation to the League of Nations under the Constitution, but which would not amend or send the treaty back to be re-negotiated. Probably it would be a safe guess that the majority of the American public want to see the treaty disposed of as quickly as possible by ratification, but with reservations clearly defining and protecting American rights.



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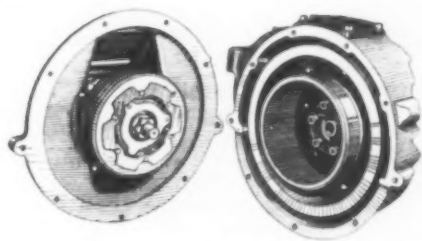
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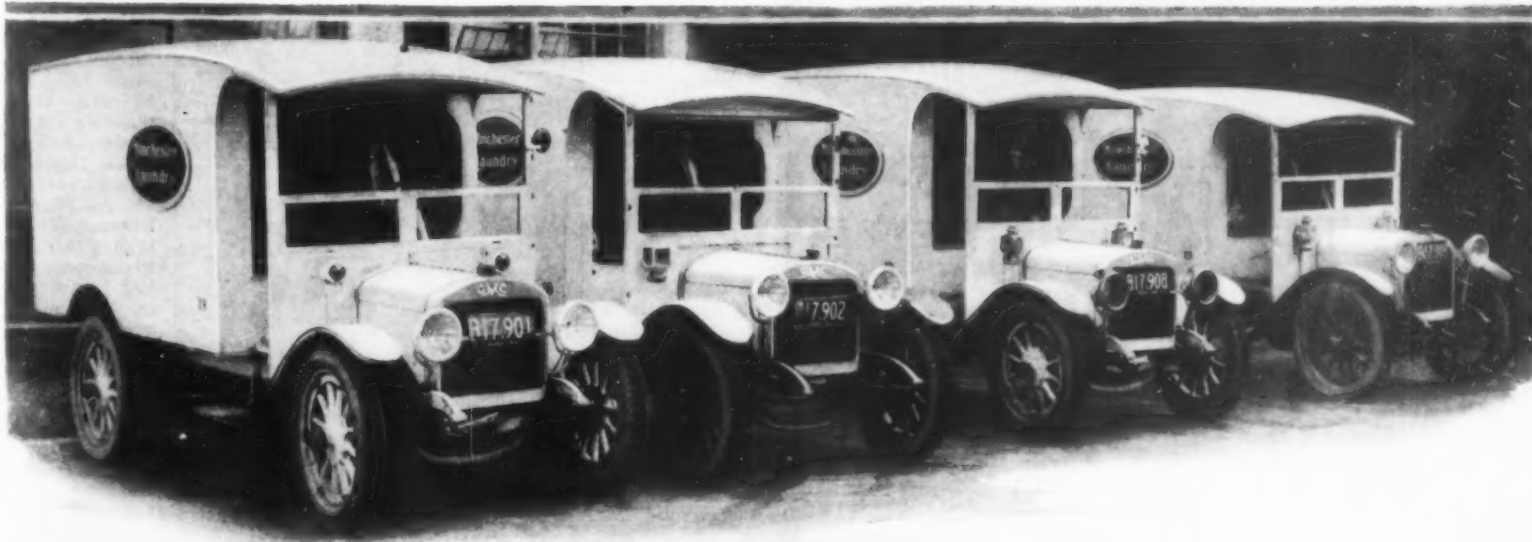
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Swallowed Up by the Air

By GEORGE H. WHITE



On the left, Lieut. Frederick Waterhouse and on the right, Lieut. Cecil Connelly, army aviators who disappeared over Lower California on August 20th and have not been found. In the center, Major Theodore MacCaulay, who risked life in a fruitless effort to find them.

LIKE an old tale of the sea brought to navigation of the air, Lieutenants Cecil Connelly and Frederick Waterhouse, United States Army aviators, soared from view of their last spectator on the evening of August 20th and disappeared over Lower California as completely as if an ocean had closed above them. What their experiences may have been probably will never be known, but their disappearance occasioned a search covering 20,000 square miles of barren and sparsely populated country. After three weeks of daring exploration by their fellow aviators of Rockwell Field, the search was regrettably abandoned.

The experiences of some of the searching aviators show what kind of a country Lower California is today. When Major Theodore MacCaulay swooped down for information upon a band of Indians sighted in the wilds of the interior, they flung themselves upon the ground in prayerful attitude as if he were some strange god come out of the sky. The thunderous roar of his Liberty motor doubtless increased the impression he made. This queer experience was shared by Captain S. S. Eberle, who accompanied him as observer.

Flying over the Pedro Martez Mountains at an elevation of 15,000 feet through a lightning storm, which threatened instant or falling death by crippling the plane, was another experience of the same aviators. A forced landing when gasoline gave out was yet another. For hundreds of miles they had not sighted a water-hole nor even a suitable landing spot. Fortunately, at a distance appeared in the foot-hills what they hoped would prove to be a mine. In the terrific heat, through desert weeds fifteen feet in height, they started afoot for that. After hours of effort, torn, exhausted and almost in delirium, they came to a pool of water and threw themselves into it. Above, they spied a pumping plant for a small project, the only water source known in a radius of 150 miles, and after a time made their way to it, finding an Ameri-

can engineer in charge. He gave them what gasoline they needed and hauled it to their plane. With this refilling they flew back to the United States, landing at Calexico.

Other aviators were less fortunate. Lieutenants A. G. Smith and Paul Williams wrecked their plane near a lake not far below the border at dusk the day after the missing airmen were last seen. They found automobile transportation back to San Diego. Colonel Arthur Hanlon, former commander of Rockwell Field, was forced to land out of gas in a mountainous region thirty miles from the Pacific seaport of Ensenada, but found inhabitants, and sent a courier to the coast town. Lieutenant William R. Randolph and his observer fell twelve miles from San Felipe, a fishing village on the Gulf of California coast, and wrecked his plane. He had been sighted, and was taken uninjured to the village.

Not only airplanes engaged in the search, however. There were detachments of American cavalry and infantry from border posts, motor lorries with supplies from San Diego, and naval vessels plying the coast. Governor Estaban Cantu, of the northern district of Baja California, also lent his cavalry and infantry forces to the search, while civilian parties with experienced guides joined. The territory covered extended nearly 300 miles southward from San Diego to the district below Rosario in the interior of the peninsula. Operating bases were located at the Pacific ports of Ensenada and San Quentin, the gulf side port of San Felipe and at ranchos and villages inland. Major MacCaulay, landing at one of these ranchos when running short of gasoline on his initial trip, found there a supply of gas left during a similar search in January, 1916, for Colonel Harry Bishop and Major W. A. Robertson, who, it developed, had landed not on the peninsula at all but over in Sonora, on the Mexican mainland, and were rescued. That gas of old "vintage" was declared in aviation parlance to have had "a real kick" in it. Carrier pigeons came in for service in the



Map showing the location of Lower California with relation to the U. S. Army aviation camp at San Diego (Rockwell Field), the Gulf of California, and the mainland of Mexico.

search, too, being taken by aviators to the San Quentin base to bring back messages to Colonel H. L. Watson, commanding officer, who directed the "campaign" from Rockwell Field.

That all efforts should prove unavailing to find the missing airmen, dead or alive, or their plane, is regarded very strange; it is to be accounted for by the nature of most of the country. Some believe they flew beyond the southern limits of the hunt, since their gasoline supply would have sufficed had they not realized

their whereabouts, or thought they were heading homeward. The possibility that they feared they would be made prisoners if they landed also is advanced. It may be, too, that they were caught in an "air spout," said to exist near the Gulf of California coast, and so have been swept into the gulf and swallowed by the sea, after all.

Both men were unmarried. Lieutenant Connelly's home was in San Diego. The home of Lieutenant Waterhouse was in Weiser, Ida., but he was living in San Diego with his sister.

The Melting-Pot

Senator Johnson of California recently referred to Taft as "a distinguished ex-President whom many respect, but none follow."

The Southern Labor Congress in session at Asheville, N. C., unanimously recommended that labor unions admit negroes to full membership.

"The worst thing about the world today as I see it," says a banker, "is that we all have got into the habit of doing more talking than thinking."

Diplomats now in Paris lay the blame for the Shantung clause in the Peace Treaty to Colonel House, who, it is said, was not a success as a diplomat.

Dr. Lamb, Food Commissioner of North Dakota, says, "It is our duty to eliminate the greatest evil confronting society, the sale of patent medicines and nostrums."

The Farmers' Protective League of Alabama is enforcing a price of 36 cents a pound for cotton without regard to the outcry against restraint of trade and price fixing.

Strikers in a textile mill at Macon, Ga., whipped two women non-union workers, and stoned the house of a mill foreman's wife, but dispersed after she fired six shots at them.

Senator Myers of Montana predicts that a Soviet Government will be set up in the United States within two years unless Congress takes drastic action to check the growing unrest.

"We hear a lot of talk of the eight-hour day," says Mr. David Gibson, "but the clock does not measure a full day's work. Some do more work in seven hours than others do in ten."

John Mooney, brother of Tom Mooney, the murderer and bomb thrower, sent this advice to the Chicago Federation of Labor, "Adopt the British labor idea—more holidays and more general strikes."

Hugo Haase, leader of the minority Socialists in the German Reichstag, confesses that the people are tired of upheavals and "the Communists recognize the waning of revolutionary enthusiasm."

A convention of railway workers at Detroit considered the establishment of a chain of departmental mail order stores to

handle necessities of life direct from producer and manufacturer to consumer, for the purpose of reducing living costs.

Secretary of the Interior Lane maintains that Americanization of the country through instruction of its 8,000,000 illiterates in the English language is a fundamental necessity, if the "germ of discontent" stirring in the land is to be overcome.

Before the war, car inspectors earned on an average \$800 a year. Director-General of Railroads McAdoo raised the pay to \$1820. Director-General Hines has just raised it to \$2100, although, owing to shorter hours, the inspectors are doing only four-fifths of the labor they formerly did.

The other day in the public market in Albany, N. Y., people refused to pay the high prices for farm produce demanded by farmers and much of the produce was taken back to the farms. The farmers were accused of profiteering. Some farmers' wagons had baskets of tomatoes and corn that had been held for a week.

President Wilson was criticized at Billings, Montana, for his remarks about radicalism and unrest, it being argued that these were a direct incitement to unrest leading to Bolshevism. The President said, "As long as things are wrong, I do not intend to ask men to stop agitating. I intend to beg that they will agitate in an orderly fashion."

Otto H. Kahn urges the appointment of a non-political body of experts to recommend changes in tax laws. The present system of taxation has operated to advance the cost of living, and been a deterrent to thrift. The increased cost of certain articles has gone 57 per cent. to labor, 40 per cent. to the State through taxation, and only 3 per cent. to capital.

Senator Lenroot (Republican) of Wisconsin is urging a plan for a national railway corporation and unification of the roads, with an operating board chosen from the Interstate Commerce Commission, State commissions, business men, farmers, employees, and stockholders. He says the Plumb plan is absolutely impossible and that the Cummins plan will not do.

Let the people think!

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinatown	Hudson	Knickerbocker	Clarence	Comedy of youth
Bijou	Exchange of Wives	New comedy	Longacre	Longacre	Just a Minute	New musical comedy
Booth	The Better 'Ole	Bairnfather war humor	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Adam and Eva	Light comedy
Broadhurst	The Crimson Alibi	Murder mystery	Maxine Elliott	Maxine Elliott	Gold Diggers	Chorus-girl comedy
Casino	A Lonely Romeo	Lew Fields in musical play	Morocco	Morocco	The Five Million	All about returned doughboys
Century	Chu Chin Chow	Elaborate musical spectacle	Nora Bayes	Nora Bayes	Civilian Clothes	Comedy of ups and downs
Colony	See Saw	Musical comedy with a plot	Playhouse	Playhouse	Greenwich Village Follies	Amusing revue
Columbia	The Royal Vagabond	Rolling satire on comic opera	Plymouth	Plymouth	At 945	Mystery melodrama
Cort	Regular Feller	Largely about automobiles	Princess	Princess	The Jest	Magnificent drama
Criterion	Blunder	Interesting comedy-drama	Republic	Republic	Nightie Night	Unusually bright farce
11th Street	Stories of 1919	Featuring Nora Bayes	Selwyn	Selwyn	A Voice in the Dark	Melodrama of the blind and deaf
10th Street	Use Who Talk in	Old fashioned melodrama	Shubert	Shubert	The Challenge	The peril of Bolshevism
Polton	John Ferguson	Powerful drama	Liberty	Liberty	Oh, What a Girl	Light musical comedy
Calety	John Ferguson	Lovable character	Century Grove	Century Grove	Scandals of 1919	Dancing revue
Jobe	John Ferguson	Interesting magician	Cocoanut Grove	Cocoanut Grove	Midnight Whirl	After-theatre entertainment
Henry Miller	Maye Month of May	Ruth Chatterton	New Amsterdam	New Amsterdam	Ziegfeld Frolic	Calabret de luxe
Hippodrome	Happy Days	Mammoth spectacle	Winter Garden	Winter Garden	Follies of 1919	Lavish girl show
					Monte Cristo Jr	Snappy extravaganza

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Liberty	Scandals of 1919	Dancing revue
Century Grove	Midnight Whirl	After-theatre entertainment
Cocoanut Grove	Ziegfeld Frolic	Calabret de luxe
New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Lavish girl show
Winter Garden	Monte Cristo Jr	Snappy extravaganza

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Mr. Eugene E. Waelden of 96 Nassau Street, this city, recently sent you a Rubberset shaving brush which I had carried with me while I was in the service, and at his suggestion I am sending you a brief history of the same.

This brush I carried in the upper right pocket of my blouse all the time I was in the army, including while I was in training at Spartansburg, S. C., and as far into France as the Verdun Sector. During this time I either slept in my blouse or used it as a pillow, and the brush was in that pocket all the time.

At St. Aignon, France, I went through what is known as the "Cootie Mill." This process consists of a good bath for the man while his clothes are submitted to pressure steam. In the rush I forgot the upper pockets of my blouse and the pride of my army life went through the "Cootie Mill." It took me over a day to cut the case away from the brush, but after a lot of hard work I was successful. After that I used it the same as usual. I found that it had not been hurt in the least by its experience; the hairs did not come out and I received as much pleasure from the use of it as I had before.

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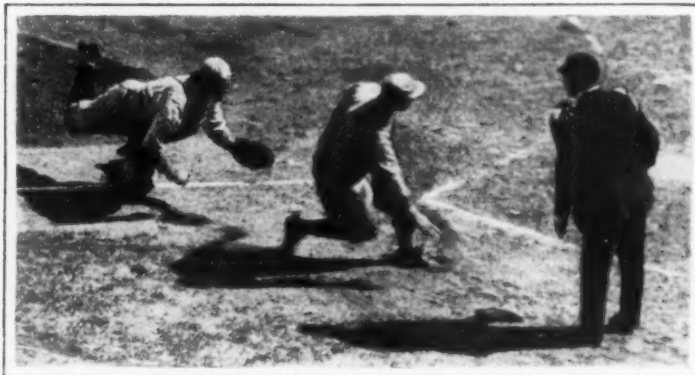
The Umpires' Ups and Downs

Continued from page 540

There was a certain umpire, one of the most picturesque of his kind, who rode himself out of his job because he grew more fond of airing his wit than in keeping order on a ball field. One day he was umpiring at first in the second half of a double header. The game was dragging, it was almost dark and the home team was way behind. At this juncture one of the local batters laid down a bunt, and beat the throw to first by a foot. What was his surprise, however, to hear the umpire calmly declare him out. Now any player likes to make a safe hit, no matter whether

at the rear of the plate and on the ground. A good spot for close observation, surely. And yet, there is scarcely a game in which some play is not made that is so close that the writers differ in opinion as to the correctness of the umpire's decision, and refer the matter to the official scorer for his judgment before entering the play in their books.

The umpires are close students of human nature, and soon classify the men who come before them. They know the capable, clean fellows who take pride in their profession and want to do right, and when



Another remarkable action picture. It shows the catcher, with the ball in his right hand, lunging at the runner just as the latter is dropping to make a head-first slide for the plate. Note the "all attention" attitude of the umpire as he awaits the completion of the play. He is not going to miss a single thing that happens.

his team is hopelessly behind or not, and the astonished runner rushed at the arbiter and demanded an explanation.

"Aw, forget it!" said the umpire. "Your team hasn't got a chance, everybody's tired. Let's cut it short and get home to supper." There still is one arbiter in the big show who appeared to take about as much delight in riding the players as they did in annoying him. But he has been tamed by the president of the league in which he officiates, and no longer sees his name featured in the newspapers as a ball lot comedian.

But this much must be said—the umpires today are absolutely honest, and I believe that they take as much pleasure in being recognized as being successes in their profession as do the men in other walks. They make mistakes, of course, but what human doesn't? And most persons make mistakes under far less trying circumstances than those which face the umpires daily. And they actually work, don't make any mistake about that. On the ball field they are under a constant nervous strain, and they must make every effort to give correct decisions, for they are at all times under the critical eyes of the clever managers and players and thousands of knowing and observing fans. The chief object of the umpires is to be right on top of every play if possible, and in some games they run miles in an endeavor to do this.

Before a fan criticizes an umpire he should pause and appreciate the fact that most of the rooters see through prejudiced eyes when there are close plays, and that at all times the arbiters are in a position to observe at a better angle than those in the stands and bleachers. If umpires occasionally make mistakes when close to plays, how can the fans expect to do better from their distant observation posts? If any of the fans still are unconvinced that they should not give tongue to their criticisms, let me tip them to a little inside information. In the press box at every big league ball park are a number of trained writers, men who have seen thousands of games, who attend daily and not occasionally, and whose business it is to observe every play. At the Polo Grounds, in New York city, the press box is directly

one of these loses his head for a minute and begins to roar, the arbiter pays no attention. Also the indicator holders are lenient with the hot heads who lose their tempers, largely through chagrin when they fail to complete a play, and who recover their anger almost immediately if there is no argument. The arbiters realize the uselessness of all argument. If they talk back to a player he will become stubborn, and then banishment of the offender will be the only way to clear the atmosphere and resume the game. And, contrary to some opinion, the umpires dislike to send players from the field, particularly if they are good men. The public pays its money to see games played by the regulars, and they object to see them sent from the diamond. That is one of the reasons why the kicking players get scant encouragement from the present-day fans. And one of the reasons why the umpires give quick decisions is for the effect it will have on the players. A quick decision indicates that the indicator holder is sure of his ground and goes a long way toward closing the gate to argument.

But the class of player whom the umpires detest is the incompetent and the fellow who is slipping, and who, when they fall down, strive by their actions and words to make it appear that the arbiter has erred. However, most of the fans are becoming "wise" to this type and give them scant encouragement.

Sarcasm is a great weapon in the hands of a clever umpire, and many an annoying situation has been turned into a laugh by the nimble wit of some indicator holder. Here is just one case in point. O'Day was umpiring at the plate, the home team was in the field and the extra players on the bench were "riding" the indicator holder hard with a continuous fire of would-be jest and criticism. Finally Hank stopped the play and turning toward his tormentors said, "You fellows may know a lot more about the game than I do, but if you're as good as you think you are, how is it that your manager won't let you play and keeps you warming the seats in the dugout?" There was a roar of laughter from the fans, and the offending players signified that they had had enough by keeping still thereafter.

The pictures which illustrate this article

will rank with the best photographs ever taken upon a ball field. They were made by Charles M. Conlon, recognized as baseball's leading photographer, who for years has been "snapping" diamond happenings for *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* and the official baseball record books.

In a nutshell, if all of the players were as successful in their efforts as are the umpires, and if they were able to control their tempers as well as the indicator holders, disputes and disorder on the diamond would be a thing of the past and the play would be speeded up by a great many per cent.



A real action picture. Note the tremendous leaping stride of the runner as he realizes that he and the catcher with the ball will reach the plate at practically the same time and makes a desperate try to touch home a fraction of a second ahead of his opponent. Mr. Conlon sets his camera at 1-1000th of a second to snap this kind of picture. In almost every game the umpire encounters similar situations.

Amazing Line-Up of Women Voters

WHETHER or not the Federal Suffrage Amendment is ratified by a sufficient number of the States in time to permit the women of every State to vote in the next Presidential campaign, there will be 15,492,751 women eligible to vote in 1920. Leaders of women in this country are endeavoring to increase the number to 20,000,000, by securing the ratification of the Federal Amendment by thirty-six States within the next few months.

Sixteen States have ratified the amendment since its passage by the Sixty-sixth Congress last June, within two weeks after the Republicans returned to power, when eighty-six per cent. of the G. O. P. members of the Senate voted "for" the resolution, and forty-six per cent. of the Democrats voted "against."

Ratification within a month of passage was effected by Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Texas, States in which the legislatures were in session last June, the month which marked the passage of the Federal Amendment by Congress after nearly seventy years of struggle. Of these all but Texas and Ohio had Republican Governors.

Of the ten States which called special

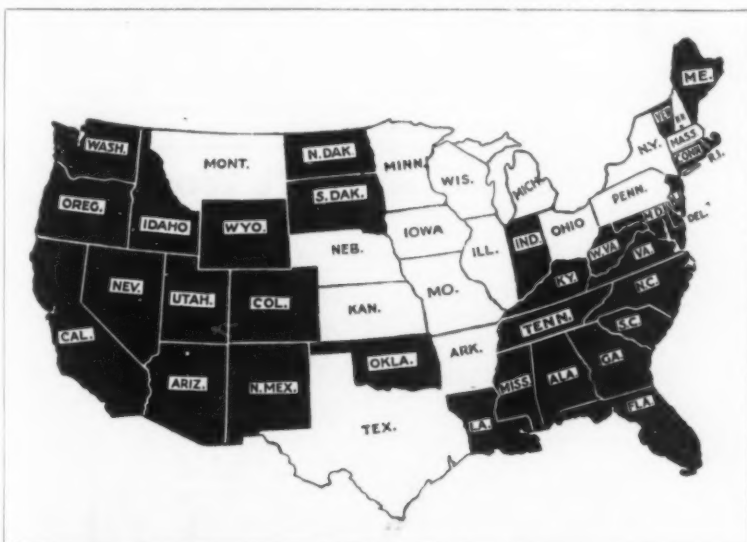
sessions to ratify—New York, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana, Minnesota, and New Hampshire—four had Democratic Governors, and six Republican executives.

In Alabama the senate defeated ratification twice but the Republican element (which is also the minority) came out with an open letter putting itself on record as being for the amendment.

In the sixteen States having ratification records, four of the legislatures are Democratic and twelve are Republican.

On August 22, the Conference of Republican Governors in Salt Lake City passed a resolution in favor of special sessions to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It was a woman, Mrs. John Glover South, of Frankfort, Ky. (daughter of the only Republican Governor Kentucky ever had), who went west and appealed to the Western Governors to take this action.

The interest of the politicians in the woman vote is plain, when it is remembered that the fifteen and one-half millions of women of voting eligibility in this country live in States which will choose 306 of the 531 Presidential electors in the campaign of 1920.



The white States are those which have already ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Their women voters number 15,492,751.

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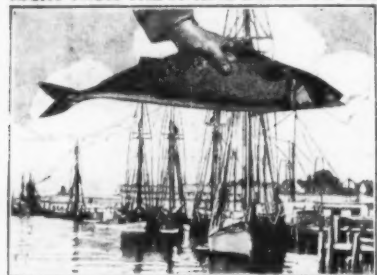
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Are The Dead Alive?

Continued from page 542

The Larger World Beyond

By MAYOR HYLAN

(John F. Hyland is the product of his own indomitable energy and positive character. Called to the chief magistracy of America's imperial city, he has brought to his task a keen knowledge of affairs won from an intimate contact with men and conditions.)



DEATH, like birth, is an event in our career. When we are born into this world, we enter into a larger and different world than the one in which we have

formerly lived. It is our confident faith that when we pass through that experience called "death" we shall move into a still larger world than the one in which we now live.

Our brave men, who have contributed their lives to the great cause of world freedom and safety, did not go forth to slay but to be slain. The great thought of their hearts was giving their lives to secure liberty. Under the fire of this passionate zeal in a righteous cause, thousands of our lads sallied forth to their death.

Our underlying assumption is that God must be able to say something better of Himself than that He is a God of the past. We believe Him to be a God of the future as well as the past. "He is not a God of the dead but of the living." If He really loves men, then there is an eternal friendship established between abiding personalities. We believe that friendship with God is not so cheap a thing as to be forever terminated by a boring microbe or a crashing bullet. The lives of our fine men did not go out; they went on. We believe that our brave soldiers of freedom greeted the Silent Opener of the Gate of the Unknown with a familiar and reverential salute.

Office of the Mayor, JOHN F. HYLAN,
City Hall,
New York.

The Logic of Faith

By Admiral of the British Fleet
SIR EDWARD HOBART SEYMOUR,
G. C. B.

(This distinguished British naval officer, who entered the navy in 1852, has been identified with many campaigns of worldwide interest. He served in the Crimean War, the war with China, the Egyptian campaigns of 1882 and the Boxer War. He has been repeatedly decorated by his Government in recognition of his distinguished services.)



I SUPPOSE that most people prefer and desire Eternity; and like myself wish for actual proof and not a mere question of opinion.

The mass of mankind, both civilized and savage, have believed, and do believe, in a God or Spirit to be worshipped; and that implies two things. One an unseen power to protect them, and also an unknown world which may receive them after death. This is also the teaching of every prominent creed in the world; and the above facts all taken together are strong argument in favor of our life after we leave this world.

A belief which is on all accounts to be desired. For proof of a life after death, we have the assertions of many people who say that such evidence has been vouchsafed to them.

For the contrary, viz., disproof, there is no evidence. Thus, all religious dogmas apart, I consider evidence is in favor of "After Death," a future life.

Heddon View, E. H. SEYMOUR,
Maidenhead, England.

or in the more exciting dangers of battle, is, in all its better forms, a spiritual impulse. It comes, of course, of character, and is shaped and fed by the grosser physical or less subtle mental and moral powers of his being. If in this great service for others is found the means of lifting the soul of man through the organism of supreme sacrifice, though it consumed his flesh, until he looks unflinchingly into the face of God,—what better life could our dear ones have than to reach this end, even though length of days were added to them?

No, there is something better than mere life, and that is death in the service of God and mankind.

MILES POINDEXTER.

United States Senate.

Washington, D. C.

Efface Heaven and We Have But the Slough of the Senses

By DR. FRANK CRANE

(Though spending many years in the ministry, Frank Crane finally left it to be free in his expression of convictions, and has since found that expression in journalism. All over the land there are those who have found help and consolation in his writings.)



THE most convincing proof of our continued existence after death, to thoughtful persons, is the fact that, without this, life loses its moral significance. The next world is inextricably bound

up with our ethical sense.

The point is that moral motives are too long to fit this earthly short career. All the higher, more humanizing, subtler, and more altruistic sentiments are too cramped for room. They cannot fitly play inside a space of thirty-three years or so.

Brutal, bestial, sensual, and all destructive emotions reap a quick harvest. Their reward is in their hand. The selfish man gets what he goes after. He makes his money, he sates his lust, he fills the measure of his pride, and, as with the beasts, death comes mercifully with the decay of his powers, so that his term is in a way rational.

But the rewards of virtue are long and slow. The increment of goodness seems a cosmic process that needs not days but centuries. Honesty is not the best policy always, within a period of a year nor of a lifetime; we feel it to be the best policy always only when it can get a chance to outlive all opposition.

Even so loyalty, nobility, and all the diviner traits of men only have chance to stand erect when they can pierce through death. The world would miss its proudest instances of manly strength and womanly beauty if there should be taken away all cases where men and women went smiling to death for a principle.

Hence, to remove from men the feeling that another life supplements this would cut the nerve of moral emotion; it would remove the halo from our flesh; it would rub out our tint of divinity; it would eliminate all that far-reaching heroism of souls that leads them to commit themselves utterly to noble aims.

Efface heaven, and the result is psychologically sure—there would be left for us but the slough of the senses more or less refined.

The world would be poor without its Nathan Hale, and Wiclif, and Savonarola, and Bruno, and Paul, and Socrates, and Jesus, all of whom had moral contents that spilled over death.

The best reason for keeping heaven is because it is needed.

FRANK CRANE.

New York City.

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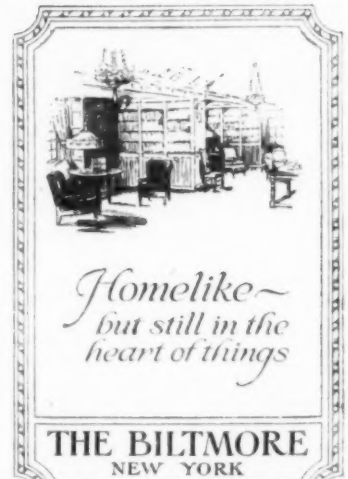
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Duty Performed Will Receive Its Reward

By POSTMASTER-GENERAL
BURLESON

Albert Sidney Burleson is one of the prominent figures of the Wilson administration. Having been educated at the University of Texas, Mr. Burleson adopted the law as his profession, winning such distinction in his native State that he was twice elected to Congress, and selected by President Wilson as prominently fitted for his present Cabinet position.



THE Author of life is also the Author of death.

We are a Christian nation. Christianity is synonymous with civilization. As Christians, we feel, we know that our Saviour, as Saint Paul said: "abolished death and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." As Christians, we believe it; we know it. Every Christian has the witness of the life everlasting in himself, and no stronger evidence does he need of the truth of the immortality of the soul.

So far as man unenlightened by revelation can hope for immortality and can place a firm reliance upon it, I can only repeat the plaintive wail of Dr. Samuel Johnson: "I wish the arguments for the immortality of the soul were stronger." If we are here endowed with mind and spirit as the result of the blind operation of natural causes, then the same chances which brought us here can continue us hereafter. And there is this further hope. We might, as Saint Paul said, "live without God in the world." We might live, too, without a sustaining hope in life after death, but so long as men live they will have duties to perform. If in all and over all there is a power that makes for righteousness, then surely duty performed will receive its reward. There surely must be further on a stage of existence where the miscarriages, failures and martyrdoms of life will be recognized and made good. If there is not, then the whole universe is a lie and a cheat; it was not made by the power that maketh for righteousness; it is rather the work of a malignant power, and when he completed his work he let loose peals of mocking laughter upon it.

A. S. BURLESON.

Office of the Postmaster-General,
Washington, D. C.

The Gateway to Our Destination

By ARCHBISHOP JOHN BONZANO

Archbishop Bonzano is the apostolic delegate to the United States from the Vatican, thus being the diplomatic representative of the Pope in America. His official position and his spiritual acquaintance with the enduring thought of two continents fit him peculiarly for an expression of opinion upon any question affecting the hope of a future life.

AT all times, in peace as well as in war, the Christian is sustained by the hope of a higher life, of a life with God in which the best aspirations of his soul will find fulfillment. Death, then, is simply the gateway to our eternal destination. For those who rise above self, death has no terror. They who died in a noble cause, saw the light of eternity shining through the darkness of the last hour. Even the Romans of old were cheered by the thought that it is sweet to die for one's country, for family and friends. But Christ our Saviour invested the supreme sacrifice with greatest value by making it the final test of love: "Greater love than this hath no man, that a man lay down his life for his friends." And Christ Himself died that men might have life and have it more abundantly. In these considerations the soldier who faces death will find a source of courage, and they who mourn for him a source of comfort.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN BONZANO.
Apostolic Delegation,
Washington, D. C.

Like a Preparation for a Larger Sphere

By the COUNTESS OF WARWICK

(Although Lady Warwick has long been known in England as one of the foremost women workers for the poor and unfortunate, she is identified in America with the Socialist cause as the result of her lecture tour in its behalf. Practically her whole life has been devoted to humanitarian enterprises.)

WE have no real sanction for the faith that is in us and I for one do not ask or require it. Our beliefs are part of ourselves, springing from depths yet unplumbed and a sub or super consciousness not yet understood. Our Western materialism is a shroud for the finer feelings, the more delicate perceptions of humanity. If we would extend our vision in the direction of the unknown we must follow the example of the East, where God was born, and cease to dazzle our eyes with the obvious. It is from reflection and communion with our own soul that we may reach understanding. For myself I am convinced that there is no death, that our life is but a state of transition in which some divinity shapes our rough-hewn ends, to purposes wise beyond the grasp of our finite minds.

I believe we are preparing, well or ill, for a wider sphere and a larger destiny, and that they are happy who come to the end of the struggle with adverse fates and contradictions apparently irreconcilable. At the same time we have to do our best with life to wring from it every ounce of experience and to act as though each of us were the Captain of his fate and the Master of his soul. And we must strive on earth for the betterment of earthly conditions, so that in the healthiest bodies we may rear the noblest minds. These and these only will pierce the darkness and confirm our belief that all is well beyond the grave to which our bodies, the temporal garment of immortality, are consigned.

FRANCES EVELYN WARWICK.

Warwick Castle,
Warwickshire, England

Glorious to Die in Battle

By SENATOR KNUTE NELSON

(The Senator from Minnesota harbors no doubt of the vital permanence of individuality, and accustomed by long training at the bar and as an educator to serious investigation and conclusions, his verdict is unhesitatingly given from a long life spent in the midst of all sorts and conditions of men.)



IT was the creed of my ancestors, over a thousand years ago, that it was glorious to die in battle, that it led straight to Valhalla, the Heaven of the dead. To die on a sick bed was not considered so honorable; it was called, by way of disparagement, "straw death."

While I am not prepared to say that a soldier who died in battle went direct to Valhalla, or Heaven, I think he comes much nearer to it than the man who died at home as a slacker.

KNUTE NELSON.

United States Senate
Committee on Commerce

The next issue of LESLIE'S will contain another installment of this remarkable symposium, written by men and women equally distinguished in the life of our own times. It will include a most astonishing personal experience—that of the mother of a soldier son who says he visited her long after his death and talked with her in the presence of her daughter. It describes how he actually carried a message, at his mother's request, to another member of the family whose address the mother did not know. Within a few minutes she received by long distance telephone an answer to the message, the relative explaining that the son had appeared to her also in person and talked with her. This remarkable story comes from the daughter of a brilliant lawyer, a woman whose writings have been read all over the world.



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Swinging Around the Circle

Concluded from page 548

system can hardly be over-estimated." That is an interesting and suggestive observation in view of probable misconceptions and interpretations growing out of present conditions between President Wilson and an apparent majority of the Senate. It has been and still is an irritating question as to the precise limits of presidential authority, and of encroachments upon it by Congress, particularly by the Senate, with which a certain share of the executive power is jointly lodged. And the converse is equally true, of encroachments by the executive upon the legislative authority.

The Presidential Power

Several Presidents have vetoed bills that to them appeared infringements of the presidential power. Mr. Hayes vetoes a measure naming a person for an appointment the bill authorized, on this ground, in which he expressed his determination to transmit the office of President to his successor with its powers as unimpaired as he had received them. A like attempt was made during President Harrison's term, and he took a similar course. The power of nomination lies exclusively with the President. When his nomination has received "the advice and consent of the Senate"—whatever may be read into that archaic British phrase—he then "makes the appointment." In February, 1892, the trouble with Chile being at its height, it was proposed in Congress—or at least certain Democratic members of the House of Representatives suggested the passage of a resolution for the recall of Mr. Egan from the position of Minister to that country. The President spoke to me about the proposition, saying with no little emphasis that if such a thing were presented to him he would tell Congress plainly that it was an impertinence, and in addition a rather poor bit of politics for the Democrats to play. Mr. Egan being a distinguished Irishman.

A wise President is as likely to be keen in upholding the unquestioned prerogative of Congress or of the Judiciary, as he is of maintaining his own. When the Chilean controversy was tense, Minister Montt was talking about the difficulty foreign representatives had in drawing distinctions between the National and State governments, saying that if outrages were perpetrated upon Nationals of other countries in States, either by inimical legislation or otherwise, it would be better if our form of government were changed whereby the National government could be held directly responsible when redress was sought. Very sharply the President responded that it was in the highest degree improper for the Minister to make such comment to him and that the people of the United States would take care of their own institutions and form of government in their own way.

"Government" is a term quite loosely employed at times. It is often confused with the administration. When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated the country reeled in apprehension for a short while. But the words of General Garfield, uttered in front of the Sub-Treasury in New York, "the government at Washington still lives," were flashed over the wires, and despite the shock and sorrow, the people steadied under the tonic, realizing that men may come and men may go, and administrations likewise—but "the Government" remains untouched and immovable. In his note to Baron Uchida, Secretary Lansing was betrayed into the use of the phrase "my government," meaning simply the President as the executive head of the government. Rose Pastor Stokes explained that when she criticized and denounced "the Government," for which offense she was convicted under the espionage act, she used the expression in the British sense, referring to the administration only.

During the Bering Sea negotiations Mr. Blaine submitted to the President a note he had prepared for transmittal to Lord Salisbury. The President objected to certain expressions, suggesting that they be changed. Mr. Blaine said to me on leaving, "the President is the only 'Government' we have; what he says goes." He meant, and properly, that the executive authority under the Constitution reposes solely in the President; and that negotiations looking toward the making of a treaty with another Nation was an executive act, for which the President is alone responsible. What Mr. Lincoln did to Mr. Seward's note in the Trent affair will be recalled. There is no such thing in our system as "a cabinet," or a responsible ministry. The President may "advise" with whom and wheresoever he pleases; but when an executive act is to be actually performed, as Gen. Harrison said to his neighbors and friends on leaving Indianapolis for Washington, "there is a great sense of loneliness in the discharge of high public duties. The moment of decision is one of isolation. But there is One whose help comes even into the quiet chamber of judgement, and to His wise and unfailing guidance will I look for direction and safety."

It is not for me in these articles to break away into discussion. But it is worth while to bear in mind that, for better or for worse, the United States has a written constitutional form of government—to be changed only in consonance with its own provisions—and that it is important, especially in times of crisis, when judgment is apt to be hasty and go astray, that each department of the government be maintained and be treated with due respect by every one. For, in the language of Mr. Roosevelt, "all go up together, or all go down together."

Tipperary

EDITOR'S NOTE: This poem was written by a youth of sixteen, who is just on the threshold of authorship, some of his verses have already appeared in print. These lines show a gift of vision and expression which promise superior work as the young author's talent develops and matures.

There was nothing in the street
But a ragged organ man
Plodding through the dust and heat
In the traces of his van.

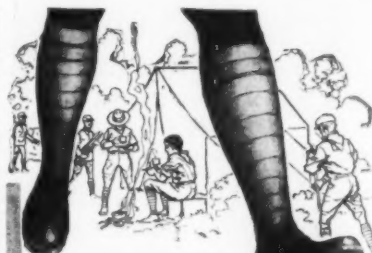
Wearily he stopped, and then
As he ground his noisy crank,
All the street was filled with men
Marching gayly, rank on rank,

(Singing as they swung along
(Parted lips and catching breath)
Shouting the remembered song
They had flung at hell and Death.

Pale young ghosts clear-eyed and lean
Turned aside and laughing dropped
Pennies in the tambourine—
And the organ crashed and stopped

There was nothing in the street
But a ragged organ man
Plodding through the dust and heat
In the traces of his van.

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Readers' Guide and Study Outlines

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. This issue is of special interest in connection with the visit of the King and Queen of Belgium, and might well be devoted to a study of that country. For those who wish a brief but interesting resumé of Belgium's history we would recommend Ensor's *Belgium* in the Home University Library Series (Holt). Vernon Kellogg of the Belgian Relief Commission, and Hugh Gibson, Secretary of Legation at Brussels, both Americans, have left interesting accounts of their activities in Belgium. Mr. Kellogg's *Headquarters Nights* (Houghton) is one of the best pictures of the attitude of the German High Command toward Belgium. A study of the land, its people, its past, its ruler and its problems may be made with the aid of the cover, the article on p. 520, and the pictures on p. 546. Comparisons might be drawn between this land and the new state of Czechoslovakia, pictured on p. 538. Many and interesting are the events which concern our own country, e.g., on pp. 531, 532-534, 539 and 541. The question, "What problems are we now confronting?" will bring out some of the more important events pictured in the issue.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 532-534. Enumerate the various events connected with the pictures. How does the interior of the Mexican capitol look as compared with our own? Is their method of doing business similar? How does the power of Congress there compare with that of our House and Senate? Have they two houses? Is our President in attendance on such occasions? How do the governments of the republics to the south of us compare in form and powers with our own? What persons seem to be "in the limelight" this week? How far do the destinies of the particular country they represent rest in their hands? How does the United States compare in importance with the other countries of Europe in the events of this week? What other countries are figuring prominently in world affairs? How? What are some of the methods which are being used to settle some of the questions now before the countries of the world as indicated by the pictures? Point out some of the ways in which the people are playing an important part in settling their own affairs, as shown here. What do you regard as the most important happening of the week, and why? See if you can determine which of the events touched or will continue to figure in the news columns of the newspapers for some time.

"Fire on Me!" Cried d'Annunzio, p. 535. Who were the parties to this little drama? Do they all appear in the pictures? Indicate exactly their relation to this affair. How serious was the situation? Advance arguments, justifying or condemning what d'Annunzio did. Is the situation with reference to Fiume more serious as the result of what he did, or less so? Explain. What effects, if any, is this likely to have upon the return of the world to a peace basis? What do you know of the life of d'Annunzio? What are his most famous books? Does he possess the characteristics needed by a leader?

Corpus Christi After the Storm, p. 537. Where is Corpus Christi? What are its principal industries? How large is it? Has it ever figured in a catastrophe of any sort before? What were the causes of the recent tragedy, and how might the city

be rendered safe? What other destructive storms that caused great loss of life can you recall? In what portion of the world are such storms most likely to occur? What are some of the world's great cities which possess natural protections against the sea? Was the hurricane at Corpus Christi similar to the one which struck Galveston in 1900? What was the loss in life and property on that occasion? Tell what you know of the famous sea wall which Galveston erected in order to prevent a repetition of the disaster. Can Corpus Christi build a similar wall for protection?

Soldiers Quell Boston Rioters, p. 541. How serious was the situation in Boston, as indicated by the pictures? How large a city is Boston? Is it the type of city where riots might be expected? For what celebrated riot is it famous in history? How did the conditions which led to this compare with those which brought about the conditions shown here? How important do you regard these riots? Are these conditions likely to occur in other American cities? Why? Consult a plan of Boston and note some of the problems which had to be solved to quell the riots. Try, if possible, to indicate on the plan the parts of the city concerned. In what part of Boston is Faneuil Hall? Scollay Square?

When Pershing and Grant Led Their Men through Washington, p. 531. Imagine yourself in the crowd in first one picture and then in the other and then point out what would appear strange to you in the other scene. What are the most interesting and striking features of these parades? Which one will figure most prominently in the history text-books of twenty-five years from now? Why? How did conditions in this country compare in 1865 with those today? What were the problems which the country faced then? What now? Was the outlook more gloomy or less so in 1865 than in 1919? How important a part did Congress play then? Of whom was it composed? How did it compare in able men with the present Congress?

Festivities Follow Famine in Moravia, p. 538. Was this an interesting festival to watch? Why? How far back can these people trace their history? Have they figured at all prominently in the history of Europe? What do we know about them in this country? What is Moravia? How large is it? How well do the people live? What are apparently the occupations of the people in this part of the country? What are the physical characteristics of Moravia? What is its largest river? Does it manufacture anything? Where did it get its name?

Doughboys March with G. A. R., p. 539. What were some of the interesting things connected with this parade? How much of our history do these pictures suggest? How does this number compare with those who enlisted in 1861-1865? How many of these veterans are there in your town or city? Were any here? How large an army do they represent? How large was the G. A. R. in comparison with the population of that time? What proportion of our population were under arms in the recent war? What have these veterans done since the war in your particular locality? What will the veterans of the recent war mean to this country?



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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



JAMES R. RIGGS

The new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, a lifelong farmer and the son of a farmer, has also been a manufacturer and a banker. He should make a good record.



T. HIROTA

Managing Director of the Ocean Transport Co., of Kobe, Japan, who recently arrived in America with a staff of experts to study steamship conditions here.



JOHN H. MASON

President of the Commercial Trust Co., of Philadelphia, who has only recently been appointed Director of the War Loan organization of the U. S. Treasury Department.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

EVERY one is surprised that the market has shown such phenomenal and continuous strength under conditions which ordinarily would have been depressing. The mob outbreak in the capital of staid New England, the hub of the nation, and the boasted seat of art and literature, created a momentary sensation, but scarcely created a ripple on Wall Street.

Speculators paid far more attention to the threatened strike in the steel industry. It was an ominous threat. Beyond all question, the outspoken attitude of the President against the Boston policemen's strike gave courage to many of his followers.

Even in the pussy-footing newspapers is heard the tardy voice of public resentment toward the exasperating conduct of radical labor leaders in fomenting strikes in every industry. Some of these are going so far as to openly antagonize the American Federation of Labor, and put themselves in opposition to the publicly expressed views of Mr. Gompers, the head of that federation.

The weakness of Mr. Gompers, like that of President Wilson himself, is that he temporizes with a growing and persistent evil instead of maintaining a firm stand in opposition to a grievous wrong to a long-suffering public.

The resentment of the public all over the country is at last becoming so pronounced that politicians who have been truckling to the so-called "labor vote," are beginning to realize the extent and power of the middle class voter. If public opinion, which is always slow to assert itself, succeeds in finally making its power felt, we shall have an end to the class legislation at Washington, which has for the past six years been all for one class, and has done infinite harm to business.

Legislation detrimental to the employer in the end is always still more detrimental to the employee. Any temporary advantage the latter may seem to have is always lost in the greater disadvantage which comes to him from an interruption of prosperity.

The public vision is concentrated on the strike and the railroad situation, but our

leading financiers are particularly anxious to find a method to relieve the financial stress of the great nations of Europe. Mr. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the ablest of our progressive financiers, declares that "A survey of the present resources and purchasing power of the principal European allies cannot fail to impress one with their ability to reestablish their economic life. Already there is ample evidence of gratifying progress in the work of rehabilitation."

Mr. Sabin believes that the welfare of the whole world is in our keeping and that we must co-operate to revive European industries and restore normal trade conditions, to furnish food, raw materials, coal and machinery, and to extend the necessary credit to these nations, as they have neither the gold to pay us nor the goods to export in payment.

Mr. Sabin frankly says that American banking institutions cannot handle these credit demands without co-operation by our Government, manufacturers and producers, and admonishes us that "All thought of profits should be forgotten and the simple necessities of the situation faced." I quote from Mr. Sabin's "Foreword" in one of the most interesting and instructive monographs I have seen, entitled "The Solvency of the Allies," published by his Company, for public distribution. My readers should write for a copy. It sublimates the facts in a wonderfully effective way.

At such a time, with investors and speculators in a watchful, and somewhat waiting mood, and after a long period of advancing prices, the appearance of a vigorous leader on the bear side, concurrently with some untoward and unexpected situation in the industrial or political field, would precipitate a selling movement, and if this were deliberately accelerated by bear leaders, the outside public, always hastening to follow a blind lead, would begin to unload at a sacrifice in semi-panic style. Such situations have arisen frequently and if prolonged for a week or two, have usually marked the culmination

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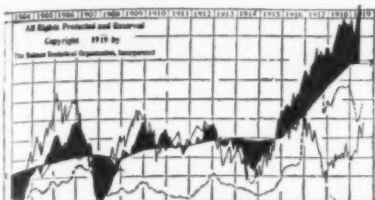
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UNDER THIS HEADING

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on page 562 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."



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of a bull movement, because when the investing public is scared away from the market, the latter is deprived of its main support.

The continued strength of the stock market has been due largely to the fact that the general public has been in it and out of it—mostly in it—buying on recessions, and putting stocks away, in the belief that many of them were offering prime investments with a much better return than could be had in normal times.

The best evidence that securities have been taken from the market is the fact that the public still shows an appetite for new issues of industrials, which are constantly being made and as rapidly being absorbed. Some of these are of the choicest and are based upon the pressing need of great industries for a larger working capital to meet the growing demands of their trade and for the development of our export business. Others of the new issues are not of this character, and when the present movement collapses, and prices a year hence are on a much lower basis, many, I fear, will be loaded up with securities of the so-called "indigestible" class.

B., ST. LOUIS, MO.: Turman Oil is not listed on the Exchange. No transactions are reported on the Curb.

C., CONNEAUT, OHIO: I certainly do not regard the 94c shares of the Allied Oil Co. as "a good buy from investment standpoint with a fair chance for a speculation."

T., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. pfd. looks like an attractive investment. The company is exceedingly well managed, and making good returns to its shareholders.

B., CHICAGO, ILL.: Northern Pacific is not making as good a showing as in the past. I would not sacrifice stocks at a loss. All well-established railroads should do better if they are restored to their owners in fair condition.

B., LA VERNE, CALIF.: United Food Products looks high enough for the present, and if the dividends were assured would show greater strength. It had the support of strong parties. Those on the inside are understood to have realized handsome profits.

A., KALAMAZOO, MICH.: The manner in which Statehood Mines was misrepresented by someone of character, including an ex-United States senator, was most reprehensible. I have been unable to get any reliable report concerning it, and doubt if it possesses value.

M., CHICAGO, ILL.: The five-and-ten-cent store business is highly competitive. Why not buy the shares of those that are in this line of business and that pay dividends rather than put your money in a new enterprise on a venture. This is what careful investors do.

S., BEAVER FALLS, PA.: The automobile business is so well covered by the well-established companies that the new concern with a small capital will find it very difficult to float its proposition successfully. Why not buy the shares of some well-established dividend payer?

B., LOWELL, MASS.: The concern has no connection with Wall St., and I have been unable to get a satisfactory report. Securities of this character are sometimes difficult to dispose of if you need funds in an emergency. For that reason listed securities are preferred.

D., CINCINNATI, OHIO: I do not advise you to put your money into the promotion of any new enterprise that depends upon your funds for its upbuilding. If it fails, you are the loser. If it wins, you only have a small part of the profits. Buy something that has an investment quality.

G., NEW HAVEN, CONN.: New York Air Brake Co. cannot expect to continue the earnings of the war-time period nor to pay the high dividends that these justified. It is well managed and if the railroad situation is adjusted, its earnings will make a still better showing, for railways are sadly in need of equipment. Hold the stock, but not for a large profit.

F., BILLINGS, MONTANA: The Inter. Rapid Transit Gold 5% is secured by a first lien on real estate and equipment and a first lien on leasehold and other rights of Interborough R. T. Co. When issued these were supposed to be fully protected. The Bondholders Protective Committee is made up of prominent financial men. It might be well to deposit.

T., NEWARK, N. J.: An investment in rubles, marks and lire at prevailing low rates of exchange, under ordinary circumstances would look attractive, but such alarming reports are given of conditions abroad involving even threats of civil war that careful investors are not advising this form of speculation. If you are only seeking a gamble, you might try it, but to a limited degree. The razor combination should be a money maker.

S., MONTEREY PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.: With \$12,000 as all that you possess and depending upon its income, it would seem to be wiser to make investments in local bonds and mortgages, or local securities recommended by some of your banks. Going into Wall Street with such an amount would involve the hazards of loss unless you put the money in the highest class of investments. These would not give you a greater return than you would get from purchases in the home field.

K., AUGUSTA, GA.: Marks at their present low level look very cheap, but unless you want to gamble with your \$500 it would be well to put the

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FRONT COVER, OCTOBER ISSUE

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The October issue now on sale contains the following features: "Studios Types," by F. C. Blakeslee, illustrated by W. E. Hill. Mr. Blakeslee is a new contributor to our magazine, for whom we prophesy popularity with "fans," for he sees the fun that prevails among the stars of the screen. Mr. Hill's drawings are always delightful, but he has excelled himself in this instance.

"Chasing the Serial," by Harry J. Smalley, illustrated by Ralph Barton, will fire a kindred spark in the breast of every reader. We have all of us "fans" suffered in a similar way, and a good many of us will hesitate about believing that a traveling man has a worse time of it than the rest of us.

"Comments and Criticisms of a Free Lance," by Linda A. Griffith, tells the truth as she sees it about current plays, and the general trend of things in the motion picture world.

"Hunting Big Game With the Camera," Pictures taken by Willard Vander Veer, on an expedition after motion pictures of the moose, which were encountered 75 miles beyond the end of the railroad, in Canada.

"How to Write a Western Drama," by Helen Rockwell, is a delightful little story in which no point in the campaign producers seem to be making to standardize this class of picture plays, has been overlooked.

"Picture Reviews" of "Rough Riding Romance" (Tom Mix), "The Microbe" (Viola Dana), "His Official Fiancee" (Vivian Martin), "Heartsease" (Tom Moore), and "The Lottery Man" (Wallace Reid).

"Seized from the Celluloid," by Don Herold, presents the pratter of sub-titles in his own inimitable way.

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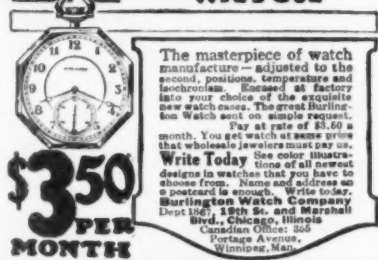


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money in a more secure form of investment. The general feeling that the German nation will re-establish its footing has led a great many to have faith in the purchase of marks at prevailing prices, but if they were regarded as safe, the bankers would pick them up much more greedily than they have been doing. Millions of marks are said to have been issued without authority.

L. SALEM, OHIO: I would not sacrifice Pennsylvania, B. & O. pfd., and Great Northern pfd. at this time. A strong impression prevails that the railroad situation will be clarified by this Congress, and if it is, all the railroad securities you hold would be advantaged. A serious affair like a general strike of the steel workers and coal miners would depress the market. There is always danger that something may precipitate a selling movement. Apprehension usually causes general unloading of securities. On a bad break the market will be a purchase.

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An 8 per cent. cumulative pfd. stock is highly recommended by H. M. Bylesby & Co., Investment Securities, 111 Broadway, New York. Write to this firm for its Circular L.

Because of the high rate of interest in the South, real estate bonds command as high as 7 per cent. An attractive issue is offered by G. L. Miller, 131 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Write him for details.

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recommended by the Title Trust Co., 722 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash. Write for its loan list.

One of the best educational financial reviews for those who wish to follow the business situation and the trend of Wall St. is the "Bache Review," published by J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. Write for it.

How to Invest a Thousand Dollars so as to have it return to the investor \$60, which is over a dollar a week, or how to invest \$500 so as to get \$30 a year, is told in circular No. J-903, issued by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago, established for 37 years.

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Securities of the highest grade can be purchased by the smallest investor with a very small amount with which to begin on the very excellent plan provided by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York. Write to this firm for its booklet D-4, entitled "Odd Lot Investments."

Six per cent. Kansas and Oklahoma farm loans, attractive for investors with as little as \$100, are offered by the Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 543 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas. These can be bought on the partial payment with interest beginning at once. Write to this trust company for information.

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A 7 per cent. cumulative pfd. stock of that well-established and prosperous company, Austin, Nichols & Co., the largest wholesale grocers in the United States, with earnings nearly 3½ times the pfd. dividend requirements, is offered by James M. Leopold & Co., 17 Wall St., New York. Full information regarding this attractive investment may be had by writing to the above firm. This offers an opportunity for the small and large investor.

The King Who Defied the Kaiser

Concluded from page 529

the world; such a nation will not perish. God will be with us in this righteous cause. *Vive la Belgique indépendante!*

The great decision had been made. The gray horde of Germans swept across the frontier as programmed and demanded the surrender of Liège. That very night Albert of Belgium was on his way to the front.

It is a matter of history that the German Chancellor (Von Bethmann-Hollweg) appeared in the Reichstag the day following the invasion and said, in a moment of frankness which all Germany has since regretted: "We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. . . . The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we shall endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached." It is not necessary to recapitulate here what happened to Belgium as the immediate result of King Albert's historic decision. It is ineffaceably written on one of the blackest as well as the bloodiest pages of all history. It was mildly summed up by Cardinal Mercier in one sentence of a letter to the German military governor: "The régime of occupation that you force us to undergo is despised by everything that is decent in the whole world!"

Throughout the five terrible years of that pitiless régime, which has left an indelible stain upon the German name, the Belgian king suffered and fought with his heroic people. The measure of the man as he stood before his Parliament that morning in 1914 was his measure all the way through. With his court driven from Brussels to Antwerp and finally from Antwerp into exile, he remained the heroic King of the Belgians to the very end.

Doubtless the lips of the Kaiser curled with that world-old "I told you so" smile when the ancient throne of Belgium was swept from its foundations. But the Hohenzollern smile is gone now. King Albert lived to see His Imperial Majesty slipping stealthily away from all his glory into exile, with the mark of Cain on his forehead. He has seen the great throne of the Czar of the Russias blown into a mass of debris as the result of a friendly attitude toward Berlin. Franz Joseph of Austria, Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the vacillating Constantine of Greece are no longer "among those present" when European royalty assembles. And the

crushed Sultan of Turkey awaits in brooding silence the sentence of Ottoman doom.

But the ancient throne of Belgium is back in Brussels, on a foundation firmer than that of any other throne in Europe, because it is embedded in the affection of a grateful people and the respect of the entire world. The stalwart, saddened soldier who returned to it as King of the Belgians is no longer anywhere regarded as an obscure functionary but as every inch a king. *Vive le Roi! Vive la Belgique indépendante!*

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225 Fifth Avenue, New York

TOTAL VOTE TO SEPTEMBER 17

GENERAL WOOD 955; change from Wilson, 109.
PRESIDENT WILSON, 366; change from Hughes, 30.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 205; change from Wilson, 24.
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 282; changes from Wilson, 74.
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 66; change from Wilson, 41.
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 49; change from Wilson, 11.
WILLIAM G. McADOO, 60; change from Wilson, 47.
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 85; change from Wilson, 14.
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 51; change from Wilson, 11.
GENERAL PERSHING, 31; change from Wilson, 9.
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 111; change from Wilson, 33.
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 34; change from Wilson, 9.
EUGENE V. DEBS, 39; change from Wilson, 15.
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 52; change from Wilson, 45.
MAYOR OLE HANSON, Seattle, 253; change from Wilson, 57.
Scattering votes for 51 others, 206; including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.

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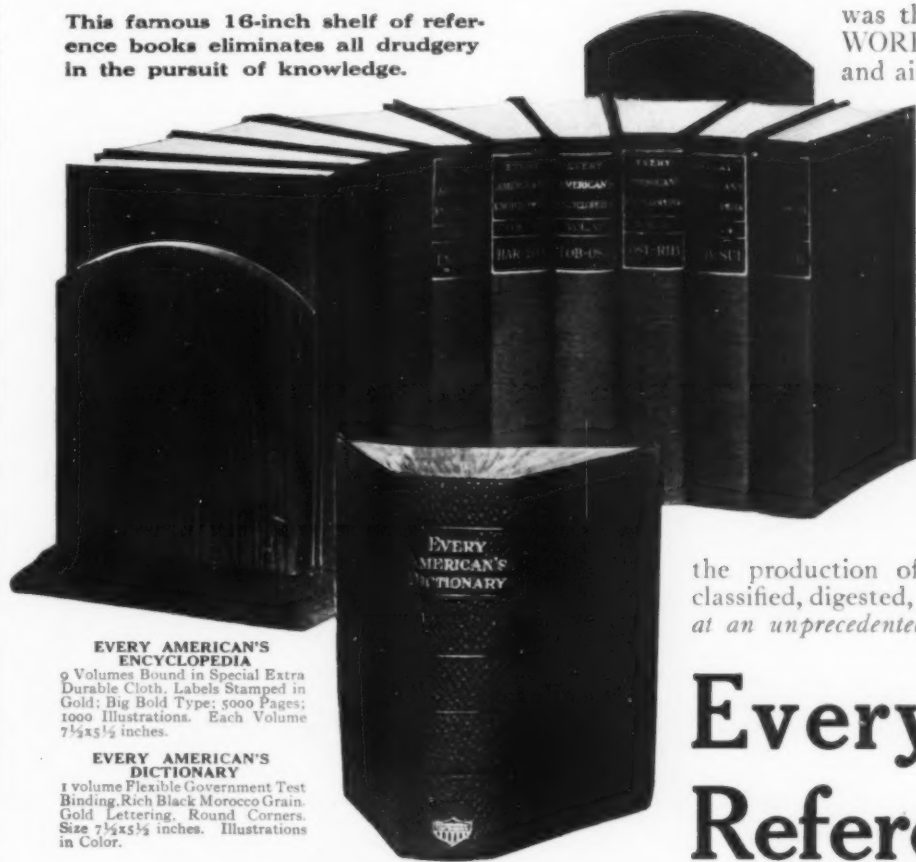
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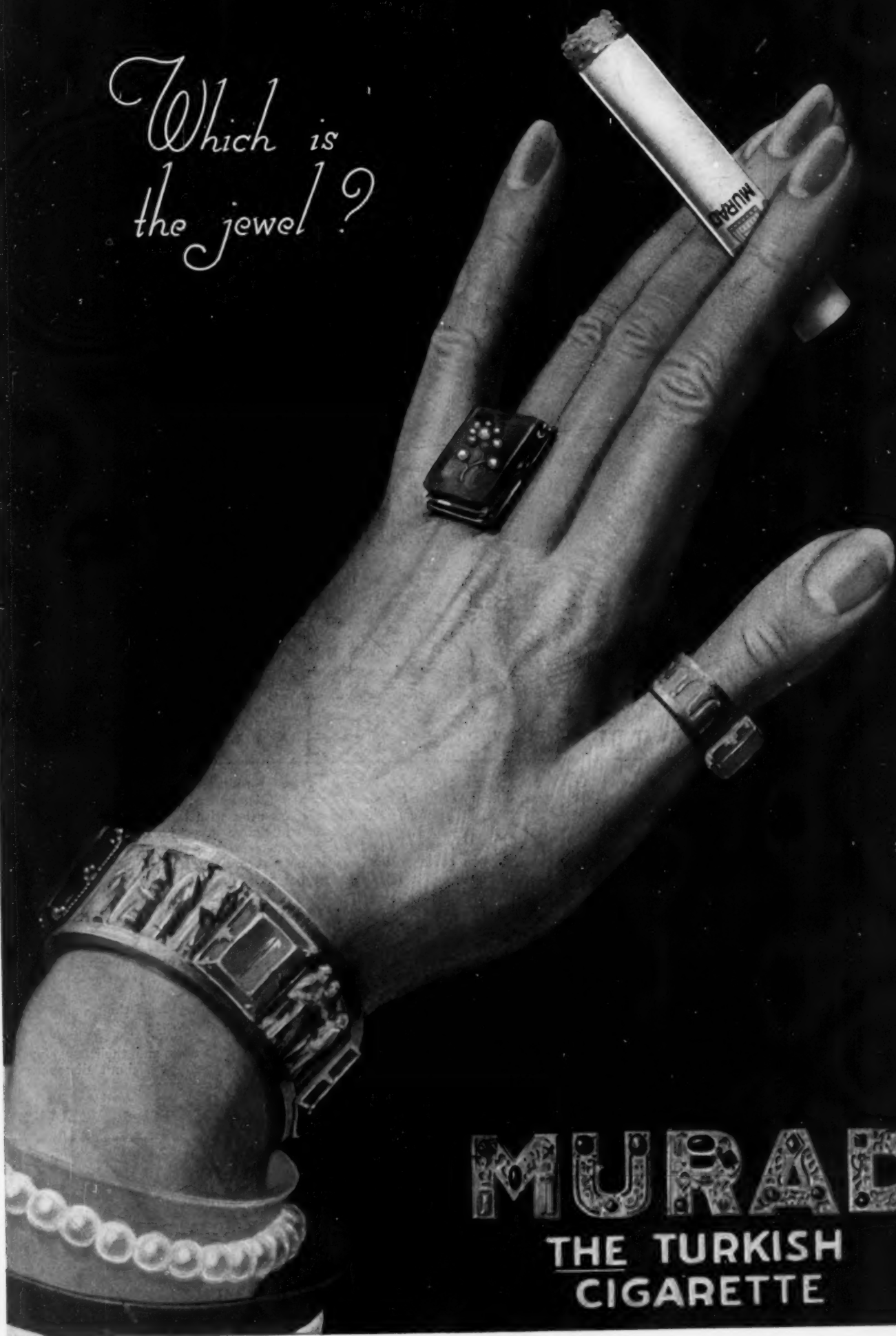
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